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THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Chinese Legation Denies Charge of Indifference.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 17.
The Chinese Legation in London, referring to misleading statements in regard to China which appeared in the British Press yesterday, state that in regard to the alleged lack of public interest in China in the development following President Harding's invitation to the Pacific Conference, the Legation has received innumerable telegrams from private bodies in all parts of China during the past month pleading for China's rights, and also in the cause of a good Sino-British understanding in connection with the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It was wrong to suppose that the Chinese would be less thankful than the citizens of other countries or less willing to express gratification at the chance now given to cement world-peace.

In regard to the statements concerning political unrest in China, the Legation emphasises the very great handicaps which the Chinese must overcome before a complete reform in Administration can be accomplished, and declares that the Chinese rely largely upon the sympathy and friendship of the Western peoples for progress and the solution of difficulties, and hurriedly-formed opinions unnecessarily discourage them in their difficult task of building up a stable republic.

IMPERIAL AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

Committee Appointed.

London, July 17.
The Colonial Office announces that a special conference was held at the Colonial Office on the 15th inst. Mr. Churchill presiding. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, General Smuts, Mr. Ballantyne, Sir Thomas Smartt, Col. Mentz, Mr. Montagu, the Maharaja of Cutch and Mr. Sastri were present.

The conference discussed the position of British Indians in the morning and air communications in the afternoon, and passed a resolution in favour of the appointment of a committee representing the Governments concerned to report, firstly, on the cost of erecting masts, providing bases, fuel supplies, upkeep, and commissioning and operating the existing fleet of airships for the purposes of Imperial air communications, with special reference to the routes between England, India, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand; secondly, on services by means of aeroplanes.

RUSSIAN MOBILISATION.

Against Border Provinces or Greece?

Helsingfors, July 17.
It is semi-officially stated that it has been reliably learned that the Soviet Government has ordered a general mobilisation of Russia, either against Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, or to support the Kemalists against the Greeks.

DEPLORABLE OUTLOOK THROUGH FAMINE FAILURE.

Berlin, July 17.
The famous poet, Hauptmann, has received a telegram from Maxim Gorky stating that, owing to the failure of the harvest in Russia, millions are faced with death from starvation, and urgently appealing to Europe and America to send food and drugs to Russia.

DROUGHT IN EUROPE BREAKING.

Rain in Many Places

London, July 17.
The long drought appears to be breaking. Rain has fallen in a number of places in Britain. Unsettled weather is predicted, and storms also in many districts of France.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

Judge's Observations on Submarine Officers.

Leipzig, July 17.
In sentencing Dittmar and Boldt, the President said that penal servitude was not inflicted, as the prisoners had been found guilty of manslaughter, not murder. He deplored the action of the accused in casting a shadow upon the whole German Navy.

BRITAIN'S TRANSPORTATION SERVICES TO THE U.S.

Payment of \$32,688,000.

Washington, July 17.
The Treasury has paid the British Shipping Ministry \$32,688,000 in settlement of all transportation charges arising from the war.

SEXAGENARIAN PEER TO WED.

Lord Queenborough to Marry New York Lady.

New York, July 17.
The sexagenarian Lord Queenborough is to marry Miss Edith Starr Miller, of New York, who is thirty-three.

DAVIS CUP DOUBLES.

A Victory for India.

Paris, July 17.
In the Davis Cup doubles, Fyfe and Deane (India) beat Laurents and Brugnon (France) by 6-1, 5-7, 2-6, 6-2 and 6-4.
(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 2.)

THE RENTS BILL.

Before Legislative Council To-day.

THE GOVERNMENT BLAMED.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held this afternoon the Rents Bill came up for its second reading.

Since the Bill was first introduced it has been very exhaustively discussed in the public press, by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and by Chinese tenants, petitions having been presented to the Government by the Chamber and by a representative body of tenants. In addition to the two petitions already announced by the Telegraph, a further petition was presented to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs on Saturday on behalf of Chinese tenants, this bearing 10,142 chops and 326 signatures representing about 230,000 people. It was presented by the Rev. Mr. Mok Lai-chi and stated that a lawyer's petition had already been sent to H.E. the Governor on behalf of the tenants who, since the introduction of the Bill, had been "dancing and singing for the benevolence of the Governor."

In the Government Gazette circulated on Saturday, it was announced that certain Government amendments would be made to the Bill to-day.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) was present on behalf of the Chinese tenants and Mr. G. C. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton) was present on behalf of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

When the Council came to consider the Bill this afternoon, the Hon. Colonial Secretary and the Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs formally presented the petitions.

The latter explained the tenants' petition saying that he had been asked to explain that the tenant thought the Bill was the best law that had ever been proposed. They felt that His Excellency had decided to deal with the people of the Colony as though they had been "his own little red babies."

In moving the second reading the Hon. Attorney General stated that the primary object of the Bill was to keep a roof over the heads of tenants and to protect them against excessive exploitation. He went on to explain that the house shortage had been brought about by the increase in population and by the failure of builders to keep pace with that growth. This shortage had been greatly aggravated by speculation and by greedy landlords and it was proposed to check that aggravation by fixing a standard rent and to restrict ejection. Since the Bill had been introduced it had been very widely discussed and the Government appreciated the helpful suggestions that had been made. He wished to acknowledge the great assistance given by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock.

Proceeding to examine some of the suggestions made, Mr. Kemp said that the Government could not accept the suggestion that the "standard rent" should be based on a percentage basis as compared with pre-war rent, as the increases differed so widely. Regarding the establishment of a Fair Rents Board they thought that although that would be a fair method of dealing with the matter a great deal of time and money would be wasted and he very much doubted whether the decisions would be uniform or equally fair. The suggested abolition of "shoe money" would interfere with a very old custom, but tenants would be protected against the extortion of unfair "shoe money" while the Ordinance lasted because so long as the standard rent was paid they could not be evicted. He hoped that the wide publicity of the Bill would result in all tenants knowing that fact. It had also been suggested that if property were sold the new landlord should have power to get new tenants, but if that

suggestion were acted upon the force of the Bill would be lost to a great extent. They could not extend the Bill to offices and godowns because it was only designed to protect domestic tenants. It was also suggested that schools and clubs should come within the Bill, but if schools and clubs were used as domestic tenements they would automatically come within it already. It was asked on behalf of the landlords that they should be able to prevent tenants leaving their premises until three or six months' notice had been given, but whilst the present house shortage lasted landlords would always be able to get tenants and so he did not see the force of the suggestion.

Having dealt with other minor suggestions, Mr. Kemp said that a further suggestion was that the "standard rent" should be that which was payable on June 30th instead of on December 31st (just, but in view of the high standard of rents at that time and the many increases which had taken place since the Government was convinced that December 31st was the best date to fix).

The second reading having been seconded, Mr. Kemp said that counsel was present on behalf of landlords and tenants and he moved that they now be heard.

This was agreed to, and Mr. Alabaster first spoke on behalf of the landlords. He said that he represented 31 proprietors of domestic tenements who represented between them many millions of dollars of invested money. He was addressing that Council at the risk of being described a "counsel of evil" but in British institutions both sides had the right to be heard. The landlords opposed that Bill because it was a bad Bill. In the "Objects and Reasons" it was confessed that the Bill had been prepared in a hurry and it did not even carry out the suggestions of the Committee which was specially appointed to consider the whole matter. The housing shortage had not arisen because of any sudden emergency but was the result of a number of contributing causes extending over a period of 15 years. That Bill sought to remove none of those causes, in fact the Bill accentuated some of them. The chief cause of the shortage had been the policy of the Land Sales Department of the Colony. The restrictions which were placed in the way of every applicant for land in whatever part of Colony it might be had forced people desirous of building to go as far as possible into the open market and buy private land in preference to Government land. They would rather pay more and get the land they asked for than take months and months of trouble and find that the land they were after was purchased by someone else. The second cause of the shortage was that the military authorities were holding land in the centre of the town which they did not require and which they did not put to use. That had caused congestion which had led to private property soaring to great heights. The third, and contributory cause, was the general trade slump which started about a year ago. After the war there was a trade boom and money was lacked up in commerce, but with the coming of the slump money was invested in shares and property and the result was that both local shares and property had recently boomed. When a man invested his money in property he expected to have an adequate return. This Bill, which was an example of retrospective legislation, would destroy confidence because it would rob a man of the assurance of return on invested money. So far from resulting in increased building it would make further building almost impossible. Once the Council had sanctioned the principle of retrospective legislation there was no limit to what it might do in the future with the result that all confidence would be destroyed.

Mr. Alabaster went on to refer to a petition that was being drafted and would be presented to the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

To-day's Meeting.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon, H. E. the Governor (Mr. Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) presiding. Those also present were:—
Major-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
The Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., Attorney General.
The Hon. Mr. P. L. Perkins, Director of Public Works.
The Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, C.B.E., Colonial Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, B.E., Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education.
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.
The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.
Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Clerk of Councils.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.
The following minutes were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—
\$19,616 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Communications, (8) Maintenance of telephones including all cables.
\$6,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon, Communications, (27), Maintenance of Telephones.

The Council proceeded to consider the Rents Bill, which is reported elsewhere.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Caution not to Offend.

Mr. Mochizuki Kotaro, a Kemseikai member of the Diet, visited Viscount Takahashi, the Minister of Finance to question him about the new Consortium for China and the Sino-Japanese economic alliance as advocated by the Miners. In reply to Mr. Mochizuki's inquiry whether loans given to the Chinese Government would not be by reducing Japan to the same predicament as her support of Yuan Shih-kai and Tuan Chih-jui put her in, the Finance Minister stated that there being such fear every effort would be made to respect the will of the North and South and to obtain an understanding with both.

The Kemseikai member expressed the opinion that in view of the disrupted state of the neighbouring Republic, the task of securing an understanding with both the North and the South would be beset with almost insuperable difficulties. The Minister admitted the great difficulties attending the efforts in that direction, and expatiated on the need of Japan's putting forth her best endeavours in the most sincere manner for the purpose of creating a good understanding. As to the practical methods for the realisation of his scheme, they must be considered earnestly after the desired understanding was obtained.

Government in the course of a day or two on behalf of the landlords in which a protest was raised against the Bill on the ground that it was an unwarranted and un-called for interference with the rights of a free people.

Mr. Alabaster proceeded to examine some of the details of the Bill, and was followed by Mr. Jenkin, who said that he was there to voice to His Excellency the enthusiasm and gratitude of the tenants as witnessed in the petitions laid on the table by the Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

He proceeded to refer to the Bill clause by clause and urged the passing of the measure without amendments in favour of the landlords.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The gala performance of "Macbeth" to be given at the Odeon, with Mr. James K. Hackett and M. Firmin Gemier playing respectively in English and in French, will recall memories of Salvini, re-marks a London Scribe. In 1880 Salvini toured the United States with an American company whose repertory was confined to "Hamlet" and "Othello." The leading part in each was played in Italian, while the other characters spoke English. Salvini describes in his "Antibiography" the difficulty he experienced at the first rehearsals in taking his cue, as he knew no English until "gradually a few words, a few short phrases, remained in my ear, and in course of time I came to understand perfectly every word of all the characters. I became so sure of myself that if an actor substituted one word for another I perceived it. I understood the words of Shakespeare, but not those of the spoken language."

The obscure island of Yap was known to some people long before the consequences of the Great War elevated its existence to grounds for an international wrangle. Numismatologists knew Yap as the place where the most remarkable kind of money known to the world is in use. It takes the form of discs of quarried limestone, resembling millstones in shape, ranging in size from six inches to twelve feet in diameter and weighing anything up to five tons! Though the ownership of any one stone may pass from one man to another the stone itself is never moved, but remains always where it was first placed—perhaps 300 years ago—in the courtyard that surrounds the treasure-house of the chief—thus a writer in a Home Journal, who proceeds: The stone-money of Yap is unique in that it possesses none of the characteristics regarded in other parts of the world as essential in whatever commodities take the place of coin. It is neither portable nor ornamental, nor can it be used for any other purpose. Yet no doubt the Yap Islanders find it satisfactory, for it was in use before the white races invaded the Pacific, and is still imported to serve as coin from the Palau Islands. Life is easy and living cheap in the Caroline Islands, and perhaps the chief benefit that the stone-money bestows on its owners is the pure joy of possession. The fortunate owner of twenty or thirty tons of massive limestone discs may, when he has nothing better to do, sit in the courtyard of the chief's treasure-house and gloat over his wealth, happy in the knowledge that thieves cannot steal nor time destroy it.

The Penrith division, which will now enjoy the experience—missed for a number of years—of a contested by-election, is remarkable for the contrasts of its geographical conditions within it, and the candidates as they proceed to make their appeals to the widespread electorate will cover an interesting variety of ground, remarks a scribe in the Old Country, alluding to the constituency represented by Mr. Speaker Lowther. Holiday makers need hardly be reminded that a good deal of mountain and moor is found within the Penrith Parliamentary area, for it comprises some of the most famous spots of the English Lake District. The boundary just includes the northern slopes of Great Gable and the western side of Helvellyn, while in the north-east the wild region around Croes Fell as far as Alston is included. But the lovely vale of Borrowdale will have to be traversed by the candidates of the election, and the little villages or hamlets around Darwentwater, Thirlmere, and Bassenthwaite Lake will also require their attendance. On the other hand, behind the Skiddaw and Saddleback range there is a wide area of small agricultural communities centred around the "John Peel" country—indeed, this rural feature of the Penrith division extends thence eastwards to the valley of the Eden.

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND TURKISH TREATY.

Mr. Montagu's Assurances.

The Indian Moslem Delegation which recently visited England, with reference to the provision of the Serris Treaty with regard to the Turkish settlement, has received, in reply to their representations, a reply from Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, who says:—

"At the moment the demands that you have put forward, and which I have put forward on your behalf, may not be fulfilled in their entirety. But there is every reason to hope:—

1. That Turkey will be as free and independent as she was before the war, save for the limitation of armaments imposed upon her as upon our other enemies in the late war, and the internationalisation of the Straits, which is alike necessary for the security of Europe generally and Turkey in particular.

2. That Adrianople will have a special autonomous organisation to be determined by the Council of the League of Nations.

3. That the rights of Moslems throughout Thrace will be recognised and respected by the provisions of the treaty.

4. That steps will be taken to secure the demilitarisation of that part of Thrace which would threaten the new Turkish frontier.

5. As regards Palestine, you have no reason to fear any foreign control or authority.

6. As regards the Hedjaz, you have no reason to fear any foreign control or authority.

7. As regards Mesopotamia, I hope a very short time will see a vigorous and new Arab State.

"Finally, as regards the Khalifat, the treaty will safeguard the Moslem control of the Moslem Holy Places, and, as the Prime Minister assured you, it is not the intention of the Allies to interfere in the slightest degree with the spiritual relationship between the Khaliph and the inhabitants of the territories which are no longer to be Turkish, and if there is any obscurity upon this point in the Treaty he will do his best to have it removed."

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

To-night the Bandman Company open the "Bran Pie" at the Theatre Royal.—Page 4.

There's a five-roomed bungalow for rent at the Peak for eight months from August.—Page 4.

Any one want a complete new set of bedroom furniture?—Page 4.

Wor. Bro. Holyoak is to be installed Rt. Worshipful District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China.—Page 4.

The Bank Line advise consignees of cargo of the arrival of the s.s. Kasema from New York.—Page 4.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Coy. declare an interim dividend of \$1 per share.—Page 4.

Chafaln is at the Wo Ping; "Peaceful Valley" is the picture at the Coronet and "Isobel" the feature at the Kowloon Theatre.—Page 12.

The O.E.K. advise consignees of cargo of the arrival in port of the s.s. Argon Maru, s.s. Arizona Maru and s.s. Havana Maru.—Page 5.

The Choyo Maru having arrived, consignees of cargo are given the usual notice by the F. K. K. on Page 5.

The Hongkong Automobile Association have now a Club Room.—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.
The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 8 1/2d.

The Weather.
2 p.m. Barometer—29.75. Temperature—84. Humidity—77.

Lighting-Up Time.
Lighting-up time to-day 7.10 a.m.

NOTICE.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Washington, July 16.

The American Government has conveyed to Japan its ideas
on the scope of the disarmament and Far Eastern Conference with
a view to meeting Japan's wish to know the extent to which Far
Eastern affairs will be discussed.

London, July 16.

Japan's reply to President Harding has caused a temporary
unpleasant surprise in Washington, but it is believed the matter
can be satisfactorily explained and it is still opined the Conference
will open on November 11th. The *New York World* says that the
good offices of Britain are relied upon to explain to Japan that her
best interests cannot be served by isolation from a Conference
in which the great Powers wish to take steps to insure against
the future disturbance of the peace of the world. Some critics
are urging President Harding to divide the Conference into three
sections, dealing with naval armaments, land forces and thirdly,
purely diplomatic questions relating to the Pacific and Far East,
thus practically ensuring naval disarmament.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at the Hague says that the Dutch
Government is keenly following the developments of President Hard-
ing's Disarmament Conference, which, it is hoped, Holland will be
invited to attend, as the settlement of the Pacific problems will solve
the vital question of the protection of the East Indies.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

London, July 16.

Mr. Anderson, presiding at the annual meeting of the China As-
sociation, said that the Republic of China had hitherto been a failure.
The real difficulty was financial. If the immense accumulation
of wealth of the country was organised, it would be a powerful
stabilizing influence. If the bankers, traders and officials who
possessed capital combined, they might form a powerful coalition
administration and build up the Civil Service, which would find
employment for young, able Chinese. The decision of the Govern-
ment to establish a silver mint at Shanghai was a hopeful sign.
Mr. Anderson welcomed the invitation of the Chinese financial
group to participate in the Consortium as likely to have far reach-
ing consequences and possibly eventually laying the foundation
of a strong administration. He concluded that Britain was an
old friend of China and Japan. The British were interested in the
removal of the causes of the Sino-Japanese friction while sup-
porting cordial Anglo-Japanese relations.

AERIAL DERBY.

London, July 16.

In the Aerial Derby, twice round a circuit of one hundred miles
of outer London, fourteen racing aeroplanes took part, ranging from
a 35 H.P. Avro Baby to a 45 H.P. Mars. One of the last named,
flown by James, won both the handicap and speed races. In the
Marathon the *Sporting Life* trophy and £500 was won by Mills
(England) in two hours 51 mins. 41 secs. with Kinn (Sweden)
second, in three hours 13 2/5 secs., Wilson (England) third and
Bryant (England) fourth.

In the Inter-Varsity aerial race from Hendon, Epping, Hert-
ford and back to Hendon, a distance of 129 miles, Cambridge beat
Oxford.

COTTON TRADE REVIVAL.

London, July 16.

An indication of the revival in the cotton trade is afforded by
the decision of the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Asso-
ciations to increase the working hours of the cotton mills from twenty-
four to thirty-five weekly in the American section, while the
Egyptian section firms are allowed to go full time from July 18th.
It is noteworthy that the unemployed registered at the Exchanges are
50,100 less than last week.

FAMOUS BRITISH AIRMAN.

London, July 16.

At the inquest on the airman Hawker, the medical evidence
showed that Hawker had long been suffering from tuberculosis of
the spine. A post mortem discovered an abscess on the spine. A
verdict was returned that death was due to the crashing of the
aeroplane of which Hawker lost control owing to physical disability,
otherwise misadventure.

HOME CRICKET.

London, July 16.

The Australians commenced their match against Durham at
Sunderland before 10,000 spectators, in dull weather and on a fine
wicket affected in the early morning by rain. Armstrong won the
toss and put Durham in. Durham scored 163, of which Kinn
contributed 33, Squance 22 and Doggart (a Cambridge blue) 37. Mc-
Donald took four wickets for 23 runs and Armstrong four for 32.
At the close of the day's play the Australians had scored 200 for
five wickets (Taylor 51, Armstrong 44).

INDIAN MONSOON.

Simla, July 16.

The monsoon has resulted in an excellent rainfall throughout
practically the whole country.

PRINCE'S INDIAN TOUR.

Simla, July 17.

Sir Geoffrey Montmorency, Deputy Secretary to the Govern-
ment of India, has been appointed Chief Secretary of H. R. H. the
Prince of Wales' Indian Tour Staff and is sailing for England im-
mediately.

COST OF LIVING.

London, July 16.

The *Labour Gazette* states that the cost of living on July 1st
was unchanged as compared with June 1st. Decreases in some
prices were counterbalanced by increases in others.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IRISH PEACE PROSPECTS.

London, July 16.

Almost on every hand there is widespread optimism as re-
gards the unexpectedly good progress made by the Irish conver-
sations and the prospects of peace. Although the Ministers main-
tain the strictest secrecy, the cheerfulness of their demeanour is
significantly unmistakable and it is reasonably opined that the
differences are not deemed incapable of adjustment.

Meanwhile, the *Express* declares that De Valera has offered
Ulster at least all the powers possessed under the Home Rule Act.
The *Journal* declares that the real bone of contention is Ireland's
contribution of £18,000,000 annually to the Imperial exchequer.
Sinn Féin wants to be relieved therefrom and thus be placed on
the same basis as the Dominions, but it is stated this would raise
England's income tax to eight shillings in the pound and corre-
spondingly effect a considerable decrease in the Irish income tax.

FRENCH NATIONAL CELEBRATION.

Paris, July 15.

Street dancing, fireworks and illuminations were, as usual,
features of the French national celebration which, this year, was
an especially brilliant affair, testifying to the population's stout
optimism and unshakable confidence in France's future. The
delicate attention of the British League for Help of the war
stricken regions in holding in London their first meeting on the day
of the French fête, was highly appreciated. The League so far
has assisted seventy-nine French villages to rise again from their
ruins. The Duke of Northumberland expressed the hope that the
League's action might lead to further results in the permanent
alliance of France, Great Britain and Belgium—Vale.

UPPER SILESIA.

Paris, July 17.

France has addressed to Germany a strong representation as
regards the threatening attitude of the Germans in Upper Silesia.
She has demanded disarmament, the disbanding of all volunteer
and other corps at the frontier and the provision of rapid transport for
French reinforcements about to be sent there. M. Briand has
simultaneously sent a note to the Allies insisting that the Germans
are ready to intervene in Upper Silesia in the event of any anti-
German decision and urging the Allies to send reinforcements.
France is sending a division forthwith.

THE DAVIS CUP.

Paris, July 16.

In the Davis Cup, Samazeulh (France) defeated Jacobs (India)
6-3, 8-6, 7-5, and Sleem (India) defeated Laurentz (France) 4-6, 6-2,
3-6, 6-2, 6-0.

SINKING OF HOSPITAL SHIP.

Leipzig, July 16.

Dittmar and Boldt were sentenced to four years' imprison-
ment each, without hard labour. Dittmar, in addition, was dis-
missed from the Reichswehr.

AMSTERDAM BOURSE.

London, July 16.

Confidence is indicated on the Amsterdam Bourse, where prices
are firmer, especially oils.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RUBBER.

Singapore, July 16.

Another rubber Company, the
Mandai Tekong, is in difficulties.
A meeting has been summoned to
consider the raising of new capital,
and alternatively, voluntary
liquidation.

Mr. Robinson is proposing to the
Federal Council that weekly days
of rest be made compulsory on
rubber estates for the double pur-
pose of relaxation of staffs and
restriction of output.

A public meeting has been
arranged at Kuala Lumpur to dis-
cuss the rubber situation. Mr
Duncan will give the report of
the deputation who went to Java
to appeal for support for the con-
templated schemes.

SIAM POSTAL RATES.

Singapore, July 16.

Owing to representations made
by mercantile firms, the Siam
Government is revising, on August
1st, the recent increases of postal
rates, which were raised from 15
to 30 satangs and will be reduced
to 25 satangs.

RICE PRICE RISING.

Singapore, July 16.

Owing to the Burma rice ex-
port prohibition, prices are rising
in Malaya, Siam and Indo-
China.

LAWN BOWLS.

K.C.C. v K.G.B.C.

A League match was played
between the Kowloon Cricket Club
and the Kowloon Bowling Green
Club on the 16th, July 1921, which
resulted in a win for the latter.
Appended are the scores:—

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N. T. Elson J. N. E. Allen
V. C. Labrum D. L. Keith
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A. G. Pile (s) 11 W. Russell (s) 27

No. 2 Rink.

H. E. Stevens J. Barr
J. Hyde J. C. Brown
J. Stalker B. Harvey
J. McMurtrie (s) 178, Gray (s) 18

No. 3 Rink.

W. R. Oswald D. McKenzie
J. P. Robinson P. T. Farrell
J. M. Jack R. Hall
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SINGAPORE CIVIL SERVANTS.

Singapore, July 16.

It is reported that owing to the
financial situation the Govern-
ment is considering enforcing the
retirement of all civil servants who
have reached the age limit and
also all over thirty years service,
and offer the option at retirement
at all over twenty five years
service.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong
Telegraph".)

The Rents Bill.

Sir,—His Excellency the Gover-
nor, in stating his facts as to the
alleged rapacity of some landlords,
has stumbled into a much larger
field, and the monster petitions
and counter petitions which the
Rents Bill has brought forth, show
to what extent the shortage of
housing accommodation has be-
come a burning question.

The Rents Bill is, at best, only a
palliative. It is designed to com-
bat "rack-renting," but it does not
increase the housing accommoda-
tion of the Colony. There is even
the danger that the increase of
Government control over private
enterprise, which the measure in-
volves, is more than likely to dis-
courage the building of new houses.

The whole question of the hous-
ing shortage has still to be tackled.
What is the Government doing to
encourage private enterprise in the
direction of house building? And
why is there so great a shortage of
houses? The rents are high, the
demand is great, the profits must
be very attractive, then why this
shortage? It might be urged that
the shortage of houses is a world-
wide phenomenon, brought about
by labour troubles and aggravated
by the War. But surely these ex-
planations cannot apply to Hong-
kong.

In comparison with
the conditions in Europe, we
in Hongkong have no labour
troubles. It is true
that the cost of labour has advanced
30 or 40 per cent, but so has the
cost of living. There is no real
shortage of labour. And it cannot be
urged that during the War the
Chinese labourers of Hongkong all
laid down their tools to join the
army.

So that the shortage of houses in
Hongkong is a local problem due
to purely local conditions and has
little or nothing to do with the
conditions of war-stricken coun-
tries.

Moreover the shortage of houses
is no new problem to the
Colony. There have been re-
curring periods when the disturbed
state of the mainland has made the
shortage more acute, but as a
growing Colony we have always had
a tendency to be short of houses,
and it is therefore a matter of
public concern that the Govern-
ment does not take active measures
to encourage private or public en-
terprise in house building.

In a letter some days ago, I
charged the unbusinesslike
methods of one of the departments
of the Government with being
largely responsible for the "dis-
inclination of individuals to build."

If it is so profitable to own prop-
erty in Hongkong and people of a
business colony like this are yet
not eager to build, it is quite clear
that there is no other explanation
than that the conditions of
acquiring land from the Govern-
ment and of owning property are
far too onerous and burdensome.

And if this temporary measure
which the Government is rushing
through, urged by the popular
clamour for relief, is going to
divert people's attention from
the real problem at issue, its
passage into law should be viewed
with the utmost misgiving.—Your
etc.,

I am, etc.,
B. A. HUSLER.

THE JAPANESE ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Crown Prince to Superintend.

The *Asahi* says that a revision
of the Act governing the autumnal
military manoeuvres is now
receiving the careful attention of
the authorities concerned. The
Act in force was promulgated in
September 1915, and requires
some revision in the light of the
experience garnered by the war
and other experiences. The pro-
minent feature of the contemplated
revision will be that the Crown
Prince can be given powers to
superintend the manoeuvres by the
Emperor, when his Majesty
is unable to supervise them
personally. The Act in force has
no provisions whatever as to the
superintendence of the Crown
Prince, though it is provided that
the Chief of the Army General
Staff can be commanded by the
Emperor to superintend it in his
stead.

It is reported that the special
manoeuvres (not the annual
military manoeuvres), which are
expected to be held in Yamashiro
and Shizuoka prefectures for
three days from November 13th,
will be under the superintendence
of the Crown Prince.

NOTICE

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KOH-I-NOOR
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APIOL & STEEL
 PILLS

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Harbour Engineers ... K.604 &

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Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Washington, July 16.
 The American Government has conveyed to Japan its ideas
 on the scope of the disarmament and Far Eastern Conference with
 a view to meeting Japan's wish to know the extent to which Far
 Eastern affairs will be discussed.

London, July 16.
 Japan's reply to President Harding has caused a temporary
 unpleasant surprise in Washington, but it is believed the matter
 can be satisfactorily explained and it is still opined the Conference
 will open on November 11th. The *New York World* says that the
 good offices of Britain are relied upon to explain to Japan that her
 best interests cannot be served by isolation from a Conference
 in which the great Powers wish to take steps to insure against
 the future disturbance of the peace of the world. Some critics
 are urging President Harding to divide the Conference into three
 sections, dealing with naval armaments, land forces and thirdly,
 purely diplomatic questions relating to the Pacific and Far East,
 thus practically ensuring naval disarmament.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at the Hague says that the Dutch
 Government is keenly following the developments of President Har-
 ding's Disarmament Conference, which, it is hoped, Holland will be
 invited to attend, as the settlement of the Pacific problems will solve
 the vital question of the protection of the East Indies.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

London, July 16.
 Mr. Anderson, presiding at the annual meeting of the China As-
 sociation, said that the Republic of China had hitherto been a failure.
 The real difficulty was financial. If the immense accumulation
 of wealth of the country was organised, it would be a powerful
 stabilizing influence. If the bankers, traders and officials who
 possessed capital combined, they might form a powerful coalition
 administration and build up the Civil Service, which would find
 employment for young, able Chinese. The decision of the Govern-
 ment to establish a silver mint at Shanghai was a hopeful sign.
 Mr. Anderson welcomed the invitation of the Chinese financial
 group to participate in the Consortium as likely to have far reach-
 ing consequences and possibly eventually laying the foundation
 of a strong administration. He concluded that Britain was an
 old friend of China and Japan. The British were interested in the
 removal of the causes of the Sino-Japanese friction while sup-
 porting cordial Anglo-Japanese relations.

AERIAL DERBY.

London, July 16.
 In the Aerial Derby, twice round a circuit of one hundred miles
 of outer London, fourteen racing aeroplanes took part, ranging from
 a 35 H.P. Avro Baby to a 45 H.P. Mars. One of the last named,
 flown by James, won both the handicap and speed races. In the
 Marathon the *Sporting Life* trophy and £500 was won by Mills
 (England) in two hours 51 mins. 41 secs. with Kinn (Sweden)
 second, in three hours 12 2/5 secs., Wilson (England) third and
 Bryant (England) fourth.
 In the Inter-Varsity aerial race from Hendon, Epping, Hert-
 ford and back to Hendon, a distance of 129 miles, Cambridge beat
 Oxford.

COTTON TRADE REVIVAL.

London, July 16.
 An indication of the revival in the cotton trade is afforded by
 the decision of the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Asso-
 ciations to increase the working hours of the cotton mills from twenty-
 four to thirty-five weekly in the American section, while the
 Egyptian section firms are allowed to go full time from July 18th.
 It is noteworthy that the unemployed registered at the Exchanges are
 50,100 less than last week.

FAMOUS BRITISH AIRMAN.

London, July 16.
 At the inquest on the airman Hawker, the medical evidence
 showed that Hawker had long been suffering from tuberculosis of
 the spine. A post mortem discovered an abscess on the spine. A
 verdict was returned that death was due to the crashing of the
 aeroplane of which Hawker lost control owing to physical disability,
 otherwise misadventure.

HOME CRICKET.

London, July 16.
 The Australians commenced their match against Durham at
 Sunderland before 10,000 spectators, in dull weather and on a fine
 wicket affected in the early morning by rain. Armstrong won the
 toss and put Durham in. Durham scored 163, of which Kinnch con-
 tributed 38, Squance 32 and Daggart (a Cambridge blue) 27. Mc-
 Donald took four wickets for 28 runs and Armstrong four for 82.
 At the close of the day's play the Australians had scored 200 for
 five wickets (Taylor 51, Armstrong 44).

INDIAN MONSOON.

Simla, July 16.
 The monsoon has resulted in an excellent rainfall throughout
 practically the whole country.

PRINCE'S INDIAN TOUR.

Simla, July 17.
 Sir Geoffrey Montmorency, Deputy Secretary to the Govern-
 ment of India, has been appointed Chief Secretary of H. R. H. the
 Prince of Wales' Indian Tour Staff and is sailing for England im-
 mediately.

COST OF LIVING.

London, July 16.
 The *Labour Gazette* states that the cost of living on July 1st
 was unchanged as compared with June 1st. Decreases in some
 prices were counterbalanced by increases in others.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IRISH PEACE PROSPECTS.

London, July 16.
 Almost on every hand there is widespread optimism as re-
 gards the unexpectedly good progress made by the Irish con-
 versations and the prospects of peace. Although the Ministers main-
 tain the strictest secrecy, the cheerfulness of their demeanour is
 significantly unmistakable and it is reasonably opined that the
 differences are not deemed incapable of adjustment.

Meanwhile, the *Express* declares that De Valera has offered
 Ulster at least all the powers possessed under the Home Rule Act.
 The *Journal* declares that the real bone of contention is Ireland's
 contribution of £18,000,000 annually to the Imperial exchequer.
 Sinn Fein wants to be relieved therefrom and thus be placed on
 the same basis as the Dominions, but it is stated this would raise
 England's income tax to eight shillings in the pound and corre-
 spondingly effect a considerable decrease in the Irish income tax.

FRENCH NATIONAL CELEBRATION.

Paris, July 15.
 Street dancing, fireworks and illuminations were, as usual,
 features of the French national celebration which, this year, was
 an especially brilliant affair, testifying to the population's stout
 optimism and unshakable confidence in France's future. The
 delicate attention of the British League for Help of the war
 stricken regions in holding in London their first meeting on the day
 of the French fête, was highly appreciated. The League so far
 has assisted seventy-nine French villages to rise again from their
 ruins. The Duke of Northumberland expressed the hope that the
 League's action might lead to further results in the permanent
 alliance of France, Great Britain and Belgium—Vale.

UPPER SILESIA.

Paris, July 17.
 France has addressed to Germany a strong representation as re-
 gards the threatening attitude of the Germans in Upper Silesia.
 She has demanded disarmament, the disbanding of all volunteer
 and other corps at the frontier and the provision of rapid transport for
 French reinforcements about to be sent there. M. Briand has
 simultaneously sent a note to the Allies insisting that the Germans
 are ready to intervene in Upper Silesia in the event of any anti-
 German decision and urging the Allies to send reinforcements.
 France is sending a division forthwith.

THE DAVIS CUP.

Paris, July 16.
 In the Davis Cup, Samazeuilh (France) defeated Jacobs (India)
 6-3, 8-6, 7-5, and Sleem (India) defeated Laurentz (France) 4-6, 6-2,
 3-6, 6-2, 6-0.

SINKING OF HOSPITAL SHIP.

Leipzig, July 16.
 Dittmar and Boldt were sentenced to four years' imprison-
 ment each, without hard labour. Dittmar, in addition, was dis-
 missed from the Reichswehr.

AMSTERDAM BOURSE.

London, July 16.
 Confidence is indicated on the Amsterdam Bourse, where prices
 are firmer, especially oils.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RUBBER.

Singapore, July 16.
 Another rubber company, the
 Maadai Tekong, is in difficulties.
 A meeting has been summoned to
 consider the raising of new capital,
 and alternatively, voluntary
 liquidation.

Mr. Robson is proposing to the
 Federal Council that weekly days
 of rest be made compulsory on
 rubber estates for the double pur-
 pose of relaxation of staffs and
 restriction of output.

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 arranged at Kuala Lumpur to dis-
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- 18758 My Man (Mon Homme)—Fox Trot
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EXPERIMENTING WITH THE EINSTEIN THEORY.

Professor Silberstein's Attempt
to Determine the Drag of
Ether: Map Upset Relativity.

A proposal for an experiment which may prove Einstein's theory of relativity to be all wrong has been placed before scientific men at Princeton, and it has aroused the greatest interest. This is to test the pull of the rotating earth upon the ether to learn whether there is a drag, whole or partial, and it has several possible results, the most important of which is its effect on the theory of relativity.

So important is the experiment judged to be by those who have learned of it that Professor Albert A. Michelson, the man who made experiments to determine the passage of the ether through the ether—the failure of which to give a positive result led to the discovery by Einstein of his laws of relativity—and who recently discovered a way to measure the diameter of fixed stars, has offered to perform the experiment himself. Professor Einstein was at first inclined to doubt that it would have any bearing on his theory, but, after thinking it over, has decided that it is a new and practical way of testing his theory, and has described it as "wonderful."

The experiment has been evolved after months of calculation by Dr. Ludwik Silberstein of the research laboratories of the Eastman Kodak Co. in Rochester. As outlined by Dr. Silberstein the theory is briefly this:

WHAT NEW THEORY MEANS.
If a beam of light is sent around a closed circuit in one direction and at the same time in the other direction the time taken by the light in both cases is equal, provided that the experiment is performed by means of an apparatus fixed in the luminiferous medium, or ether. If, however, the apparatus is rotating with the earth with respect to the ether, then the times taken by the light to cover the circuit in one and the opposite directions will differ.

The lagging behind of one relative to the other will be greater, the greater the velocity and the greater the area enclosed within the circuit. To give a numerical example: If the enclosed area of a horizontal circuit is one square kilometre and if green light be used, and the experiment is performed at the latitude of Chicago, and if the angular velocity relative to the ether is 160 degrees each 24 hours, then the retardation will be as great as 1.4 periods of oscillation of the light used.

By modern interferometric methods, the method used by Professor Michelson in determining the size of the star Betelgeuse, the hands of skilled investigators .001 of a period can be measured. The retardation of a period means visually the shift of certain interference patterns by the whole fringe widths, and it is possible to measure exactly .001 of a shift.

The shift is ascertained by sending the split light rays around the circuit of an equilateral triangle. At one corner of the triangle is placed a semi-silvered plate of glass, whose function it is to split the light beam into two partial beams. The other two corners are occupied by mirrors. This triangle may enclose an area of one square kilometre in extent, although Dr. Silberstein hopes it will be possible to perform the experiment with a triangle of only 1 of a square kilometre, or even less.

LIGHT RAYS TO BE USED.
The light beam reflected from the silvered portion of the plate of glass moves in a curve resembling a parabola from point to point on the inside of the triangle, and against the rotation of the earth. This is the ray, that is first sent by reflexion on shutting off the transparent portion of the glass. The second ray goes in the opposite direction through the unsilvered portion of the glass, and also moves in a curve almost parabola from point to point on the outside of the triangle. The difficulty arising from the impossibility of inverting the direction of the earth's rotation will be met by an ingenious technical device invented by Prof. Michelson.

The point of interference of these two light rays is where the delicate measurements which will detect the value of the experiment will be made. The ray which travels against the earth's motion

should go around fastest, Dr. Silberstein explained, and the second ray which travels on the outside of the triangle in the direction of the earth's motion should go slower. By first covering the transparent portion and then uncovering it so as to let the second ray travel around the triangle a shift of the interference patterns at the point of intersection should be apparent. This consequence of the ether theory is obvious and already known, Dr. Silberstein said, and he has drawn attention to it in a paper recently read in Chicago. He worked out the shape of the rays, which are more rigorously spiral shaped than the usual parabola. Moreover he has worked out the theory of this terrestrial experiment on Einstein's theory of general relativity, and found that in this latter theory the shift effect should have necessarily the full value of 1.4 fringe widths in an experiment performed with green light at the latitude of Chicago.

WHAT IT WILL PROVE.
Based on the other theory the effect should be either equal to this full value, if there is no dragging of the ether by the spinning earth, and no effect at all if there is a full drag. Finally there would be only a fraction of the full effect if there is a partial dragging of the ether by the spinning earth. If, therefore, the experiment which Professor Michelson will perform gives a full value of the shift, this will harmonize with the general relativity theory as well as with the ether theory, but if the effect is nil, or only a fraction of the full shift of 1.4 per square kilometre, it will be "a death blow to the relativity theory," although compatible with the ether theory, testifying simply to a partial drag.

When Dr. Silberstein outlined his idea to Professor Einstein the latter was doubtful of its application, but after thinking it over a day or two, told Dr. Silberstein that he appreciated the soundness of the reasoning on which it was based, and said it was of the highest interest. He showed the greatest impartiality, and said he would gladly recognize a fractional shift as a blow to his theory, and at the same time enjoy the demonstration of the novel phenomena. However, both Dr. Silberstein and Professor Einstein believe that the full shift effect will be shown.

THE MICHELSON-MORLEY EXPERIMENT.

Dr. Silberstein warned against any confusion of this experiment with the Michelson-Morley experiment which led to the theory of relativity, but there is this similarity in that they both used light rays for which the ether is the medium to detect motion of the earth in the ether. In the Michelson-Morley experiment the attempt was made to learn the translational motion of the earth, whereas in this experiment the attempt will be made to determine what effect the spinning motion of the earth has upon the ether.

In the Michelson-Morley experiment the light ray was split, and one part sent forward in the direction of the earth's motion, and the other sent to a mirror on the side. It was argued that by sending light signals through equal distances in different directions the light to the side should return before the light sent on a chase after the mirror which is moving about with the speed of the ether.

"If one had gained on the ether by even a fraction of the time of vibration of a single light wave the fact could be detected," wrote Professor Henry Russell, Princeton astronomer, in speaking of tide experiment, "and the waves which we ordinarily call light vibrate at the rate of about 600,000,000,000 per second."

Michelson and Morley tried their experiment, and in place of the easily measurable result, which they anticipated, they got nothing. The light waves came back over the two paths in exactly the same interval of time.

When this came to Einstein's attention and he studied it for a time he came to the conclusion that it was not possible by physical experiment to detect the existence of absolute, straight-ahead motion, and laid down the principle that only the relative motions of bodies in the universe can be studied.

And as the original Michelson-Morley experiment gave rise to the theory of relativity, Dr. Silberstein explained, so the experiment to determine the pull on the ether by the spinning earth may either corroborate the Einstein theory or destroy it.

WU-HAN CITIES QUIETER.

Position well in Hand: Decorations Galore: Capt. Dollar's Munificent Gift.

There is a general feeling of confidence that Governor Wang has the position well in hand and that nothing is to be feared from his troops, states a report in reference to Wuchang and that region. The efforts of the conspirators seem also to be ebbing so far. The methods of secret service are truly carried to a fine art in China. The Military Governor apparently has spies in quite intimate touch with the conspirators, some of whose agents have already been arrested. A little bery of them was surprised just outside the British Concession: seven were captured, with bombs and revolvers upon their persons, the others escaped. General Wang has again issued a lengthy proclamation declaring a stringent martial law. The rights of search, arrest, censorship of letters and telegrams are being claimed to the full.

REWARDS ALL ROUND.

Wang's opponents in the Provincial Assembly have been exerting themselves to secure the removal of Wang, but the majority, as before, are faithful to their patron and seem quite reconciled to his continued stay in Wuchang. The usual shower of distinctions and honours has fallen upon those who have distinguished themselves by meritorious service during the mutiny. General Lui Tso-lung, Commander of the Fourth Mixed Brigade, is awarded the Fifth Order of Merit. Generals Tu, Yuan and Kao have also received decorations of "The Spotted Tiger" for loyalty, promptness and decision at the time of the mutiny. Officers must be paid for faithfulness, as well as common soldiers, it seems.

General Wang is bestirring himself with unwearied zeal in the preparation of the soldiers' list for the fifth month. This will go far to keep the troops quiet, as long as it doesn't end merely in a promise. Now that the mutinous troops have been divided up and foisted in smaller detachments upon the country districts, we begin to hear the murmurs of those who have had to perform a welcome for these same soldiers. It is true that some already have lost and all of them have learnt a lesson, but the cool insolence and tyranny of these companies of troops in country districts is well known and will certainly be increased by the mutiny of Wuchang. How the common people groan under the oppression of their supposed protectors!

THE NEW Y.M.C.A. OPENED.

There was an interesting ceremony at the Wuchang Y.M.C.A. when the handsome new buildings, were opened, by the donor, Captain Robert Dollar, in person. The chair was taken by Mr. Li Wei-lin, chairman of the Board of Managers, of the Wuchang Y.M.C.A., who spoke briefly, welcoming with a cordial heartiness their venerable guest, Captain Dollar. Dr. Wu, of the Hanyang Iron Works, gave a welcome in English to the gallant captain.

Captain Dollar said how glad he was to see the speedy completion of the building. His real purpose in making this gift to Wuchang was to make the young Chinese of the city good all-round men. He felt confident in the Chinese management of the Y.M.C.A. and wished to express his thanks to three keen Y.M.C.A. workers, Dr. Yen Teh-shin, now in America, Mr. A. M. Gutery and Mr. W. C. Jordan. Captain Dollar had been greatly impressed in his recent trip to Szechuen by the immensities of the Upper Yangtze Valley. He was much moved by the destruction of property in Wuchang owing to the mutiny. He said that this must be remedied and changed. The Captain concluded by quoting from Joshua, reminding them that courage and faith and the presence of God would bring them success and prosperity.

A host of complimentary speeches followed, delivered by the representatives of the Military and Civil Governors, the Commissioner of Education, the Chairman of the Family Relief Bureau, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kung, Tzu-tai, a Chinese lawyer. The American Vice-Consul and Mr. A. E. Marker, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, also spoke. Dr. Gilman in closing made an excellent speech on the international scope and real purpose of the Y. M. C. A.

NOTICE

FROM

LANE,

CRAWFORD'S

fascinating selection of newest

styles in Dresses and Hats

you will find it an easy matter

to select just that one most

suited to your taste.

New Millinery

in Tulle, Leghorn, Lace,

Georgette, etc.

Owing to these Hats arriving

rather late in the Season we

have marked them much below

usual price.



HAVE YOU ANY IDEA WHAT THE

LARGEST DIAMOND STONE

THAT HAS EVER COME TO THE FAR EAST

LOOKS LIKE?

PERHAPS NOT. WELL, HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. MR. A. ONDERWYZER, OF HENRI MANDELBAUM & CO., WELL KNOWN DIAMOND MERCHANTS OF ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM AND NEW YORK HAS BROUGHT IT TO CHINA AND IT IS NOW ON SHOW AT OUR

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Don't miss this rare opportunity. It

will be exhibited for a few days only.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.,

MAKERS, EXPERT TUNERS & REPAIRERS.

Telephone 2127. 94a, Wanchai Road.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

Administration and Treaty Obligations.

Unquestionably American ships in the coastwise trade should pass through the Panama canal toll free, and all American ships, unless, for the revenue which they produce or for other reasons, it is deemed best to collect tolls for the present.

But there is a right way and a wrong way to proceed to the accomplishment of a desirable purpose. It is always best to find the right way and then take it. It happens that, owing to the inexcusable blunders of our statesmen in 1850, we so engaged ourselves with Great Britain that we could not proceed at all to the construction of any canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific as a national property, or in fact, do anything about a canal without the consent of Great Britain. It was a bad bargain for us, but it was a bargain, and we kept it. Except by an open violation of a treaty we could never have built the canal at all without the consent of Great Britain, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*. In 1899 the British Government did give consent to our building the canal as a national enterprise by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but for the surrender of rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty Great Britain made, as she had the right to do, certain conditions, that bearing upon the present case reading as follows:

The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and war of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire

equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be reasonable.

A SCRAP OF PAPER OR WHAT? That is the rule that applies to the Suez canal. When Congress enacted a law exempting our coastwise ships from tolls the British Government protested it as a violation of the treaty. By the Hague Convention we are bound explicitly to submit questions involving the interpretation of treaties to arbitration. Instead of doing so, Congress, at request of President Wilson, repealed the law.

Now it is proposed to re-enact the law and even exempt all American ships. Should we do so Great Britain will again protest, and unless we have adopted the German "scrap-of-paper" policy we must submit the interpretation of the treaty to an arbitral tribunal.

How an arbitral tribunal would interpret the paragraph of the canal treaty above quoted each of us is at liberty to judge or guess for himself. President Harding is said to be of the opinion that rather than try it he would prefer to endeavour to make a new deal. Senator Borah, on the contrary, would ignore the treaty or interpret our way proceed to act.

It would seem good policy carefully to consider which of these courses is right or wrong before going ahead. There is already quarrelling enough in this world.—*San Francisco Chronicle*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two Office rooms for immediate possession or before Oct. 1st.—Apply to P. O. Box No. 570.

TO BE LET.

"FOR RENT.—For eight months from August 1st, five-roomed bungalow on the Peak. Monthly rental, including taxes, \$300."

TO LET.—Furnished Room with Board. Terms extremely moderate. Washing and mending included.—Apply 13B Oriental Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET.—Large Godown at Wanchai (known as Mody Godown). Apply Lee Hy San & Co., 202 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Godown at Yau-mat. For particulars apply to the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Complete new furniture for a double bed-room. Can be seen by appointment.—Apply to Box No. 583 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

VISITING Masons are invited to attend the INSTALLATION of the Rt. Worshipful District Grand Master Designate (Wor. Bro. Percy Hobson Holyoak, D.D.G.M.) on Wednesday, 20th July, at 5.15 p.m. for 5.30 p.m. precisely, at Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street.

Full dress or white mess jacket to be worn.

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Committee have arranged for a Club Room for the use of members. The room is situated in the Hongkong Club Annex Buildings on the Ground Floor next to the Jockey Club Offices.

It will be available from 1st August. Suitable Papers and Magazines are being ordered from home and the Secretary will be glad to hear from any Members who would like to make gifts of books, etc.

(sgd) F. BEVINGTON
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1921.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be PAYABLE on Tuesday, August 9th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, August 2nd to Tuesday, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
G. E. ELLAMS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1921.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

THE PETITION

May be signed at the following places:—

Hongkong Club
Phoenix Club
The Engineer's Institute
Kowloon Cricket Club
Kowloon Bowling Green Club
Club de Recreio
Victoria Recreation Club
Lusitano Club
Talkoo Recreation Club
Kowloon Dock Reading Room
Messrs. Wiseman's Ltd.
Messrs. Lane Crawford Ltd.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh Ltd.
F. P. de V. Soares' office.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1921, will be payable on Tuesday, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday the 19th to Tuesday the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
L. S. GREENHILL
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1921.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be payable on Tuesday, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday the 19th to Tuesday the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
L. S. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary to
The General Manager,
Hongkong, 12th July 1921.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

INTERIM DIVIDEND of Twelve Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1921, will be payable on Tuesday, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday the 19th to Tuesday the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
L. S. GREENHILL
Acting Secretary to
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for
The West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1921.

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Patrons.

H.E. The Governor, Sir R. E. Stubbs K.C.M.G., and Lady Stubbs.

President, Mr. Justice Gompertz.
Hon. Treasurer, J. H. Ramsay.
Hon. Secretary, B. L. Frost.
The objects of the Society are:—

1. The education of the people by propaganda, etc., in the knowledge of the proper treatment of dumb animals.
2. The appointment of a paid inspector to supervise the work.
3. The possibility of taking over and running the Dogs' Home.
4. The provision of drinking troughs for dogs in different parts of the colony.

The labour of other charities is divided among many associations but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is \$2 for adults and 25 cents for children, and those who wish to make it possible for the above objects to be carried out by making donations, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to the Hon. Treasurer, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 2½ feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an interim dividend of 23 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1921, at rate of 2½ per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 8th August 1921, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from Monday the 25th July to Saturday the 6th August, 1921 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday the 19th July, 1921, commencing at 10.30 a.m. at No. 8 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon

A Quantity of Round, square and Flat Iron Bars Steel Plates, Angle Iron, Rivets, Tin plates, Brass-ware, etc.

Also
A Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods.

Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 20th July, 1921, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 40 Humphreys Building, Kowloon

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture (full particulars from catalogue) On view on day of sale. Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

From New York.

The Steamship "KASAMA"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 25th will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 1st Aug. 1921 or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

and also for the following further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by arguinal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of conferring, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alteration to the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each (hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920 and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolution Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions. Dated this fourteenth day of the July, 1921.

By Order of the Board.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

SERVANT REGISTRATION.

A Reply.

In answer to our editorial on Saturday on the question of servant registration we have received the following letter:—

Sir—I would appreciate if you would give me a little space to comment on your editorial in Saturday's Telegraph.

It was only after I had interviewed a great number of housekeepers that the need for registration became apparent. Something is wrong when in an average of fifty people, 45 say that they have trouble some time or other with their house-servants. And when the ratio is as large as that it cannot be said that all of these people maltreat their servants. No, the trouble lies deeper than that. A number of house boys are learning new things, a few drinks now and then, a bit of gambling, more vices than ever before. They are making as much money as formerly but must find a way to get more. These of your readers who have articles and money disappear will attest the value of that. These are not my opinions, please note, but are those of Chinese gentlemen from their clubs, etc. When a servant is honest he does not fear any investigation—it is only when his conscience is guilty that he protests.

The representatives of the following Chinese Clubs send me to this office to be registered:—Kwan Yee Club, King Sing Shun Club, and the To Yee, Kock Club.

These clubs have rigid laws, any member caught stealing is banished, etc. It is a pleasure for this company to call on them. Do you think that they made any objections to registration. On the contrary they will send us as many people who are out of jobs. Take the case of Sack Ying. He was a cook on the S.S. Albatross during the Spanish American War (1898) since then always employed. His photograph shows on his certificate from 1898 and his record checks him back. He is a first class cook and neat and clean. Sent to us by one of the above clubs. Any body want him? Too late, the lady we sent him to, (she has been in the Colony eight years), says he is a jewel and that she could hug us only that we persisted in wearing sun glasses.

Yours, etc.,
ERWIN J. WEISS,
Exporters Co-operative Co.
Hotel Mansions, H.K., July 18.

THEATRE ROYAL

Return visit by general request of the

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT	"BRAN PIE"
Tues. 19th	"AFGAR"
Wed. 20th	"IRENE"
Thurs. 21st	"THE BETTER 'OLE"
Fri. 22nd	"WHO'S HOOPER"

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Prices ...\$4, \$2, and \$1. Overture at 9.15 prompt.

At each performance, presentation fans will be distributed. These have been given by Madam Lily.

AT YOUR SERVICE

CARS THAT ARE COMFORTABLE.

RATES THAT ARE REASONABLE.

DRIVERS THAT ARE RELIABLE.

SCENERY THAT IS ENCHANTING.

SATISFACTION THAT IS ASSURED.

BY "PHONING EITHER"

Hongkong 115

Kowloon 27

The United Motor Co., Ltd.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegrams quoted below have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory.

8 p.m. July 16, 1921.
Typhoon in about 130 deg. Long. E. 12 deg. Lat. N. almost stationary.

10 a.m. July 17, 1921.
Typhoon in about 123 deg. Long. E. 12 deg. Lat. N. moving W.

9.45 a.m. July 18, 1921.
Typhoon in about 127 deg. E. 13 deg. N. moving N.W.

11.15 a.m. July 18, 1921.
Typhoon in about 126 deg. Long. E. 16 deg. Lat. N. moving N.N.W.

THAT BACK PAIN OF YOURS.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE REMEDY THAT CURED MR. REED?

"Exposure to cold and rain while in a run-down condition brought on an attack of lumbago," says Mr. R. M. Reed, an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad who lives at No. 3206 La. Franco street, Los Angeles, Cal. "There was a dull aching pain across the small of my back. This pain was constant and became especially acute when I stooped over. The pain was worse during damp weather. My appetite was poor and this, coupled with loss of sleep, gradually reduced my strength."

"I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a newspaper and decided to give the remedy a trial. After five days' treatment I noticed that the pain was less severe. I continued the treatment for seven weeks at the end of which time the pain was entirely gone. I can eat a hearty meal now and have gained strength. I strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all in need of a tonic."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are obtainable from your own druggist, or direct by mail, post free, at \$1.50 per bottle, \$5.00 for 6 bottles, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seebuen Road, Shanghai. Write to the same address for free book, "Building Up the Blood."

K.C.C. GOLF NOVICES.

Interesting Final.

The final in the Novices Competition in connection with the K.C.C. Golf Section was played off on Sunday morning. The competition, which was open to those of 16 handicap and over, attracted a good number of entries and the finalists, Labrum and Herridge, two 18 handicap men, had to participate in some hard games before they reached the final stage. The final itself provided an interesting contest at a critical period of the game, for at the 16th hole the players were all square, this after Labrum had been four up. Labrum got in a decent drive from the seventeenth, being over the fateful nullah and well up the bank. Herridge, though managing to surmount the nullah, sliced badly and had to pay for his faulty hitting by having a bad lay well to the right of the green. It took several shots before he managed to reach the green where Labrum had things all easy for a win. This left the game a derry one, and Herridge was obviously "nervy." Labrum again got away with a long straight drive at the 18th and followed this with a good second, reaching the green in three. Herridge topped his drive and found the rough, and was unable to recover sufficiently to force Labrum, who went on to win the hole and the match, two up. It was a very popular win.

"THE METHOD OF MOUNTING"

spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance" writes Dr. C. Hartridge, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital. "they must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong and fit well, otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eye strain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Mounting Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment and instruments to adjust your spectacles to a perfect

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"MENTOR" 19th July London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "TRUCER" 12th Aug. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 "TEIRESIAS" 16th Aug. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "CALCHAS" 30th Aug. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "KEEMUN" 6th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"YANGTSE" 19th July M'les, Havre, L'pool & G'ow
 "AGAMEMNON" 23rd July Liverpool & Glasgow
 "EURYPYLUS" 8th Aug. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
 "CYCLOPS" 19th Aug. Marseilles & Havre

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"PROTESILAUS" 3rd Aug. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 "IXION" 24th Aug. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 "TALTHYBIUS" 14th Sept. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"HELENUS" 6th August via Suez
 "MENTOR" 19th July for London
 "TEIRESIAS" 16th Aug. for London
 "ASCANIUS" 7th Sept. for Liverpool

For Freight and all information Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM,
PORT SAID, COLOMBO
& STRAITS.The Steamship
"GLENSHANE"

having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 19th
July, 1921, at 5 p.m. will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the Go-
dows where they will be exami-
ned by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas,
on 19th July, 1921, at 10 a.m.
Claims against the steamer must
be presented within 30 days of
arrival otherwise they will not
be cognized.

No fire insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by.JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1921.

HILMROD'S
ASTHMA
CURE

Over 40 years ago the
late Lord Beaconsfield
testified to the benefits
he received from Hilmod's
Asthma Cure, and every post
brings similar letters to-day.

FADED FOR 80 YEARS
Sold in this by all Chemists and Stores throughout
the Country.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

The Steamship
"ROBERT DOLLAR"

having arrived from New York
via ports on July 13th, consignees
are hereby notified that their car-
go is being landed at their risk in-
to the hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co. Ltd. and stored at
consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged
cargo is to be left in the Godowns
until Monday, July 18th, 1921
when they will be examined by
Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke
at 10 a.m.

Claims will not be accepted un-
less cargo is so examined by said
Surveyors, prior to the above
date. All claims must be pre-
sented within a month of the
steamer's arrival here, after which
they will not be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godowns.

All cargo remaining after
July 20th, 1921, will be subject
to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will
be effected.

Consignees are requested to

send in their bills of lading for

countersignatures immediately.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1921.

LOST PROPERTY.

A storage building for personal
property picked up in the streets
in Tokyo has been constructed in
the compound of the Metropolitan
Police Bureau; also an office for
the officials in charge of lost
property. Articles picked up and
kept by the Metropolitan Police
during the past three years
aggregate 430,000. About 1,500
articles are picked up daily in
Tokyo. Those picked up in the
cars last year numbered 56,000
and those in the streets 185,000.
Money lost in the cars and streets
during the same year amounted
to ¥300,000, of which ¥200,000
was returned to the owners.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From SINGAPORE via
MANILAThe Company's Steamship
"HAVANA MARU"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby notified that their goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where delivery can be obtained as
soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd
July, 1921 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees' representative
and the Company's Surveyors,
Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at
10 a.m. on Wednesday and Satur-
day. All claims must be presented
within Ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they
cannot be recognized. No claim will
be admitted after the goods have
left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will
be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From TACOMA via SEATTLE,
VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA,
KOBE, OSAKA, AND
NAGASAKI.The Company's Steamship
"ARIZONA MARU"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby notified that their
goods are being landed and placed
at their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where delivery can be obtained
as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd
July, 1921 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees' repre-
sentative and the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and
Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednes-
day and Saturday. All Claims
must be presented within Ten
days of the steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be
recognized. No claim will be
admitted after the goods have
left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will
be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1921.

SALVATION ARMY SCOUT
DISPLAY.

General and Mrs. Booth were
present at the annual display of
Life Saving Scouts and Guards
of the World at the Salvation
Army Congress Hall, Clapton.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AS
GODFATHER.

At the christening of the infant
son of Sir John and Lady Leigh,
of Lillleshall Hall, Shropshire, the
Prime Minister was a godfather
by proxy.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From KOBE via DAIREN

The Company's Steamship
"ARGUN MARU"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby notified that their
goods are being landed and placed
at their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where delivery can be obtained
as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 24th
July, 1921 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examina-
tion by the Consignees' repre-
sentative and the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and
Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday
and Saturday. All claims must
be presented within Ten days of
the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be re-
cognized. No claim will be ad-
mitted after the goods have left
the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

The Steamship
"CHOYO MARU"From PHILA. VA. via JAPAN
PORTS & SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer hav-
ing arrived on Sunday 17th inst.
Consignees of cargo are hereby
notified to present their Bills of
Lading for countersignature, and
take immediate delivery from
alongside steamer, or the Com-
pany's Godown, where all cargo
impeding immediate discharge
will be landed at Consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on
cargo remaining undelivered after
Monday, 25th July, 1921.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages will be landed into the
Company's Godown, where same
will be examined on Monday,
25th July, 1921, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
steamer or Godown, and none
will be entertained if presented
later than three weeks after
arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will
be effected.


Y. TSUTSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1921.

AVIATION IN JAPAN.

Following recent examinations
in Japan, aviation licences, in-
cluding five first class certificates
will be granted to twelve men.
An English engineer at Nagoya
named William Jordan is to
receive a first class certificate.
Four second class, and three
third class are to be awarded.
Only those in possession of first
class licences will be allowed to
make flights. Examinations for
licences are to be held every year.



"The Gathering of the Clan."

From the original Painting in the possession of the Proprietors
of the famous "P.D." Scotch Whisky of Historic Legend.

Messrs. PETER DAWSON, Ltd.,
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

A rare old whisky of very finest quality
and historic legend. Everyone's
favourite Scotch—everywhere.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

EXTENSION OF COAL-MINING
AT FOCHOW.

The Lishan Coal Mining Co.
Fochow, is developing its
business. Its capital of \$500,000
has been increased to \$2,400,000.
Its output is consumed in Foo-
chow and neighbouring districts.

CHINESE MERCHANTS' BANK.
Mr. Tsing Jen-Ching, vice-
president of the Shanghai Chinese
Chamber of Commerce, and
Messrs. Sung Han-chang, Pai
Jen-Sung and Hsueh Pan-jen
have organized the Chinese
Merchants' Bank with a capital
of \$10,000,000.

SINO-JAPANESE MINING CO.
A Sino-Japanese Company has
been formed to work a coal mine
at Penkhihsien, Fengtien Pro-
vince. An agreement was con-
cluded in this respect by a
Chinese merchant, Meng Ling-
yun and a Japanese, and sub-
mitted to the Ministry of
Agriculture and Commerce.
Sanction was granted by the
Ministry.

MINING IN CHIHILI.
The Civil Governor of Chihli
has ordered the establishment of
a Mining, Husbandry, and Affor-
estation Bureau in Yichow for
the development of mineral re-
sources, the raising of stock and
the encouragement of forestry in
the district. A director has been
appointed and mining experts
have been dispatched to prospect
all mines for immediate opening.

STAGNANT ENGINEERING
INDUSTRY IN LANCASHIRE.
The engineering industry is in
a very desperate situation in the
Lancashire area. Stagnation
reigns in all branches, and every
day sees some additions to the
deplorably long list of unemploy-
ed men. Months will elapse be-
fore some of the workshops can
resume their normal activity
again, even if trade becomes
prosperous once more.

TENDERS FOR CAINESE
RAILWAY CARS.

Tenders for the 300 railway
cars and 41 locomotives adver-
tised for by the Chinese Banking
Group were opened at Peking on
June 29th, and, for the first time
in the history of tendering in
China, in the presence of the
public. The tenders are under
examination by a Committee
composed of the representatives
of the Ministry of Communica-
tions, the Railway Adminis-
trations, and the Chinese Railway
Car Loan Banking Group.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

Report of the Hongkong
Branch.

The report of the Missions to
Seamen in Hongkong for the year
1920 states that with the greater
number of ships both naval and
mercantile, using the port, at-
tendance at the Institute corres-
pondingly increased. The aver-
age number of men per night
sleeping in the building was
approximately 40, the total num-
ber of beds engaged during the
year being 14,496, as compared
with 29 and 10,750 respectively
in 1919. During the cooler
months several entertainments
were held in the Concert Hall,
and there were at least two
dances weekly, mostly organised
by Naval Dancing Clubs.

The improvements in the equip-
ment of the Institute, fore-
shadowed in the 1919 Report,
have been realised, with the
exception of overhead fans. The
little private Chapel has now been
fitted with proper furniture. The
Officers' Room has at last got a
billiard table, piano, and, through
the generosity of Mr. and Mrs.
J. W. Taylor, a fine gramophone
with records and record cabinet.

The motor-lunch *Dynapring* has
proved herself to be in many
ways almost the centre of the
work in general.

By the kindness of His Ex-
cellency and Lady Stubbs, there
is tennis fortnightly at Govern-
ment House for Merchant Service
Officers. There is also tennis week-
ly at the homes of various ladies,
and there are monthly At Homes
in the Helena May Institute. A
Committee of ladies for the en-
tertainment of members of the
Mercantile Marine in connection
with the Victoria Diocesan As-
sociation, with Mrs. Wakeman
as Secretary, is for the most
part responsible for the ar-
rangements. In addition, certain
ladies have most kindly under-
taken to visit Merchant Service
men in hospital, and also there
have been several private invita-
tions given, to avail themselves
of which the men have not been
slow. The importance of these
touches of home life in the ex-
istence of a seafarer, thousands
of miles away from the influence
of home which counts for so much,
is absolutely incalculable, and the
deepest gratitude of all both
seamen and Mission Staff is due

to those who have so readily

answered the call for help.

The balances at the end of 1919
were:—General fund, \$2,165.77;
Institute fund, \$159.36. At the
end of 1920 they were:—General
fund, \$5,107.93; Institute fund,
\$255.66; Endowment fund
\$1,097.81. Previously the endow-
ment fund has been included in
the general fund but is now
shown as a separate account.

The subscriptions and donations
are again in advance of those of
the previous year, as the following
comparison will show: 1919,
\$9,104.18; 1920, \$10,134.33. This
increase is due to the special
subscriptions towards the launch
fund.

The need of an assistant-
chaplain has long been felt, in
order that the opportunities offer-
ed by the shipping of this great
port may be seized to the full.

At present only a fringe of the
work is touched, as the following
statistics show:—Visits to the
port of 330 British ocean-going and
river ships, 9,311; visits paid by the
Mission to all ships, not British
only, approximately 1,800; number
of individual British seamen
passing through the port, 25,284;
attendances of seamen at services,
1,023; and at picnics, concerts, etc.,
6,556. It is thus painfully clear
that the opportunities lying before
the Mission are very great, but to
seize them more men are needed.

It is, therefore, proposed to make
an appeal yearly not only to firms
but also to individuals so that
from local funds it may be pos-
sible to pay the stipend of another
chaplain. At least an additional
\$1,000 per annum is required for
this.

The following is a summary of
work done at the Seamen's In-
stitute and in the Harbour during
1920:—1,800 (approx.) visits to
ships; 40 visits to hospitals; 44
services and meetings in the In-
stitute; 78 concerts, picnics,
and entertainments (excluding
dances); 1,023 seamen present at
services and meetings at the In-
stitute; 3,556 seamen present at
entertainments, picnics, etc., (ex-
cluding dances.)

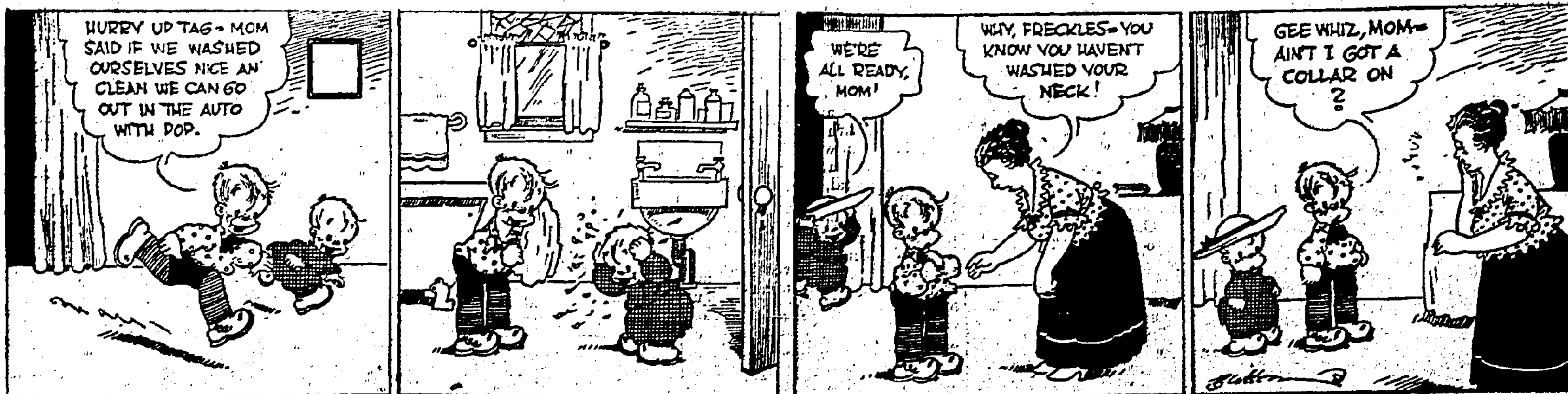
SAILOR DROWNED WHILE
BATHING.

While bathing at Southsea,
Robert Bearn, of Balkan, Lon-
don, petty officer on Submarine
H48, was drowned before a boat
could get to his assistance.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

What's the Use?

BY BLOSSER.



WE ARE

Sole Agents for

GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO'S

Famous

Ports & Sherries

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 436.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

Births.

JOHNSON.—At Kowloon, on the 17th July, the wife of Capt. G. T. Johnson, 22nd Pungabis, a son.

TAYLOR.—On 18th July, at French Hospital, Causeway Bay, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Taylor, a daughter.

Acknowledgment.

Mr. W. Armstrong and Miss Armstrong tender sincerest thanks to all friends for their kind expressions of sympathy in their recent bereavement, also for the floral tributes sent.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1921.

THE SINO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

China, like the United States, has ceased to be at war with Germany. The technical state of belligerency is terminated by the agreement ratified this month, and the step is worth noting because of the gratification aroused in Chinese circles, to say nothing of German quarters. Members of the Chinese Administration and of the Chamber of Commerce in the capital express their gratification at the renewal of relations, and while some of this may be discounted as the kind of thing customary upon such an occasion there is a sufficiently significant note running through their observations. As one expresses the situation: "The agreement restores Germany as a serious competitor to England and America in China. The English and Americans have thus lost the monopoly which has been theirs since the outbreak of the War, and they will have to work harder than they have hitherto and pay more attention to the requirements of the Chinese buying public if they hope to retain their fair share of China's import trade in the future."

In support of this we are told that Chinese commercial men have for some time been much interested in a renewal of trade and diplomatic relations, as since the outbreak of the war, China has suffered greatly from a lack of those German goods upon which she depended. The advent of peace in Europe did not do much to remedy this, as Germans trying to do business in China had no legal status. Chinese business men declare that the re-establishment of relations between China and Germany will be a benefit to both countries, and will play an important part in the industrial and commercial development of China. So may it be. The world will assuredly welcome any factor contributing to so desirable a result, which must ensure to the advantage of all enterprising traders doing business in this part of the globe. Such a country as Germany is practically certain to reassert her industrial proclivities, and so long as the competition is conducted upon fair lines rivals cannot complain.

It is sufficiently manifest that in seeking to rebuild her Far Eastern connections Germany is likely to have a friendly China to assist her. As a race the Germans, in the days of their prosperity, were somewhat unpopular among other nations on account of a certain arrogant deportment, but they got along pretty well with the Chinese, despite the wrenching away of Kiao-Chau and the historic injunction of the Kaiser at the time of the Boxer expedition. There is a specific reason why Chinese merchants welcome the return of "Fritz," seeing that they naturally hope to gain by the increased competition, especially as they believe that the low value of the mark will make it possible for them to purchase on very favourable terms. The incidence of exchange works curiously, for here we have another example of an advantage to Germany's export trade through a factor which on general grounds would be detrimental to a country. Perhaps the advantage is not so great; at any rate the position is reversed where Germany has to import raw material. The recent opening of a branch at Manila by the United States Bureau of Commerce may be taken as an indication that Uncle Sam appreciates the bearings, and John Bull, while recognising that Germany is entitled to a fair share of trade, must do his best to see that she does not get more than a fair share.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

A Grievance.

The presentation of medals to various members of our local police force—especially the gift of H.M. the King's medal to Mr. Munson, Mr. Kerr and Mr. Lane—was an event which we feel sure gave gratification to all residents. The lot of a police officer in this Colony is far from being all "beer and skittles" and it is but just that recognition for long and faithful or meritorious service should be forthcoming. But there is, among the ranks of other subordinate officers in the Colonial civil service, a complaint that no matter how long or faithful or how meritorious their service might be, there is no equivalent recognition to that given to the police. If one takes our Sanitary Inspectors, and our Revenue Officers one is dealing with a class of men almost identical to that of the police force and whose work often leads the members of those services into places of danger. There are many men on the Sanitary and Revenue staffs who were originally recruited from the Police and they feel that because they were chosen for other duties they ought not to lose the chance of a decoration. Apart from the Imperial Service Order—which we believe is almost exclusively confined to the executive ranks of the civil service—there is no honour which subordinate servants can strive or qualify for and the absence of any such honour is not a little keenly felt. This is a matter to which we think the local Government should give some attention, if only to make a recommendation to the proper authorities at Home. Throughout the whole of the subordinate civil service this feeling of being left out in the cold prevails. In the interests of the service as a whole such a feeling should be removed as quickly as possible.

The Neighbouring Fighting.

The news of the past week regarding the fighting between the Two Kwangs has been to the effect that on the centre front—above Wuchow and on the West River—the Cantonese forces have been making progress. It has been achieved at fairly considerable cost even on the admittance of the Cantonese themselves. The object of the Cantonese general is obviously to drive a long salient right up the west river to Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi, and so force Luk Wing-tung and his associates to capitulate. On the other hand it is interesting to take note of the obvious strategy of the Kwangsi commanders. They are content to leave the centre front protected only by defensive forces and are concentrating on the two wings. By driving a force along the south by way of Pakhoi, and Kowchow and by forcing their way down into Kwangtung from the north by way of Linchow, Yangshan and Yintak they are seeking to converge to a central point thereby automatically forcing the Cantonese troops to withdraw from the Wuchow salient in order to avoid being cut off. If the Kwangsi troops succeed in taking Yintak they will sever the Canton-Shingchow railway and thereby cut off a great portion of the province from direct communication with its capital. It will be interesting to watch the master from a military point of view apart altogether from the political. Both sides are feeling the strain of the heavy fighting, though both are showing equal determination to continue the struggle. Canton is handicapped for want of money and Kwangsi is handicapped for want of munitions. Peking has promised its assistance but it must remain to be seen whether that assistance is forthcoming. The common opinion exists that the fighting in any case, will be of lengthy duration; and so all one's hopes of peace in southern China must be delayed for a while longer yet.

BATHING FATALITIES.

The remains of a Chinese, 19 years of age, who was drowned on Saturday whilst bathing in the Kowloon City Bay, have been removed to the Kowloon Mortuary.

Another bathing fatality resulted in the death of a second Chinese, a coolie, who was bathing at Kam Tin beach, in the New Territories.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MOMENT THAT LAW IS DESTROYED, LIBERTY IS LOST, AND MEN, LEFT FREE TO ENTER UPON THE DOMAINS OF EACH OTHER, DESTROY EACH OTHER'S RIGHTS, AND INVADE THE FIELD OF EACH OTHER'S LIBERTY.—J.G. Holland.

For the 24 hours ended on Saturday there were notified one fatal case of plague (Chinese) and one fatal case of enteric fever (Indian).

Mr. Justice Skinner, Turner Judge of H. B. M. Supreme Court for China, arrived yesterday by the *Mentor*. He will sit in the Appeal Court to-morrow.

Acting-Inspector Clark and a party of Police executed an arms warrant at No. 47 Wellington Street. On the discovery of a dagger and a knuckle-duster, a Filipino, in whose possession the weapons were proved, was arrested. Brought before the Court this morning a fine of \$10 was inflicted on the culprit.

The circumstances in which a Chinese woman, 30 years of age, was discovered by the Police lifeless and with a wound on her forehead in Wing On Street yesterday point to the probability of foul play. The Police are now endeavouring to bring the murderer or murderers to book.

At an hour early this morning an Indian constable made a surreptitious entry into the office occupied by Revenue Officers at the Imports and Exports shed on the Praya and extracted from the tonic of an European officer a purse containing money and papers. He was caught red-handed and later brought before the Magistrate and charged.

Two motor accidents took place during the week-end. In one of these a Chinese lad, 17 years old, was knocked down by motor car No. 337 and suffered injuries to his ankle. This occurred in Queen's Road East. The second accident was of a more serious character, the victim being removed to the Government Civil Hospital after being thrown down by motor car No. 227.

A successful whist drive was held on Saturday evening by 88th Coy. R. G. A. in the R. A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks. The following were the prizewinners:—Ladies 1st. Mrs. Holman 171; 2nd. Mrs. Sandford 169; 3rd. Mrs. Dovaston 167; Hidden No. Mrs. King 146; Gents 1st. Mr. Hayter 183; 2nd. Mr. Yate 179; 3rd. Mr. Lewis 176; 4th. Mr. Snow, 176; Hidden No. Mr. Andrews, 148; C.S.M. Williams carried out the duties of M. C. in an efficient manner.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A bottle of ale brewed by the late King Edward realised £90 at a gift sale at Ashford, Kent.

Case at Criminal Sessions.

A disagreement between a Chinese and a native woman of ill fame led to a stabbing affray and to the appearance of Fung Pang in the dock, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, at the Criminal Sessions this morning charged with wounding Li Yee Mui with intent to do her grievous bodily harm (or, alternatively, maliciously wounding) on May 11th. The case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. G. H. Wakeman. Prisoner was not defended.

It was alleged by the prosecution that on the night previous to the assault prisoner asked the woman to join a club. The woman replied that she could not do so because she had no money. The next night prisoner, with a friend, came to the house and dragged the woman, who was standing just outside the door, into the street and stabbed her in two places with a three-cornered dagger. The woman fell down unconscious and was taken to the hospital, where for some time she was in a critical condition. Prisoner was subsequently arrested and the woman identified him.

Prisoner denied the offence and said he had a witness, but he was not in Court. The case was accordingly adjourned to see if this witness could be found.

LATE SINGAPORE NEWS.

The Rice Situation.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Singapore, July 18.

The rice situation is uncertain. It is hoped that if restriction is necessary, arrangements will be made with Burma for certain supplies.

Rubber Company's Difficulty.

The Kundong Estate debenture issue has failed, the Secretaries being unable to continue the loans. The alternatives left, are the acceptance of the offer of the Perambang Company to purchase the estate, or the flotation of a new company, wherein the bulk of the shares will be allotted to present shareholders.

Faster Travelling.

The railway service between Bangkok and Penang will be accelerated at the end of the year by a 34 hours service instead of the three day's service as at present.

ALLEGED STABBING CASE.

Defaulting Juryman Fined.

Trouble with a Chinese woman over her child led to Ip Kam Fin's appearance in the dock before Mr. Justice Wood at the Criminal Sessions this morning. He was charged with wounding a woman named Chan Ying with a pair of scissors on June 16th.

Mr. F. Dyer Ball conducted the case for the Crown. Prisoner was not legally represented. The jury were Messrs. A. C. Franklin (foreman), J. A. B. de Silva, J. F. Anderson, D. P. J. Lopez, H. J. Koch, A. Mendes and A. Allison.

The case, as outlined by the prosecution, was that the woman, a widow, with one child—a girl about 6 years of age. The woman met prisoner in Canton about 15 months ago and the three of them came to Hongkong in May last year. Prisoner took them to a house in Third Street where they lived together for about ten days. At the end of that time they found that their funds were getting low and the woman pawned a great deal of her clothing and eventually, at prisoner's suggestion, she went in a house of ill fame. Prisoner suggested that she should sell her daughter, but this she refused to do. Prisoner obtained money from her and threatened to sell the child, which had been left in the care of another party in Third Street. On June 16th prisoner came to the house where the woman lived, in Water Street and demanded money. She refused to give him any and he went away saying that he was going to sell the daughter. Later in the evening the woman learned that the child had been taken away from the house where she lived and soon after prisoner again visited her. There was a quarrel and it was alleged by complainant, prisoner took a pair of scissors from his pocket and stabbed her in the eye. No arrest was made that night but at about seven o'clock the next morning prisoner gave himself up to the police.

Evidence in support of this statement was given by a number of witnesses and Dr. W. B. A. Moore, medical officer in charge of the Government Civil Hospital, said that the wound necessitated the removal of the woman's eye.

Prisoner denied that he stabbed the woman. He was her husband and he heard that she was going to Siam and taking the child with her. Therefore he took the girl away. He saw complainant and she was annoyed and took a pair of scissors with which to stab him. There was a struggle and the woman accidentally cut her eye.

After a short retirement, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty and prisoner was accordingly discharged.

Prisoner had to be dragged from the dock. He said he did not want to go away; he wanted an explanation from complainant.

In this case Mr. L. O. Nagel was not present when his name was called as one of the jurors. He told His Lordship that he entirely forgot about it and was not reminded until he reached his office at half past eleven. A fine of \$10 was imposed and the defaulter told that he must return to the Court in the afternoon and take his chance with the others.

LOCAL EDUCATION.

Report for 1920.

The Report of the Director of Education for 1920 (which has just been issued) states, among other things, that after deducting the school fees received, the total net expenditure on education was \$444,500.05 (\$254,303 in 1919). The increase in mainly due to higher rates of salary. An additional sum of \$30,000 was voted for Capitation Grants owing to more schools being included in the Grant Scheme. And during the year the Grants to English schools, which had not been revised since the war, were increased, absorbing \$21,036 additional. \$23,500 above the Estimates of 1919 was voted for and spent upon Vernacular Education. School and Technical Institute fees amounting to \$103,032 were collected (\$103,505 in 1919). In addition \$4,781 fees were remitted to free scholars (\$4,185 in 1919).

The estimated British Staff was 24 men and 26 women. At the close of the year it was 5 men and 16 women short. This shortage has been remedied to some extent by the employment of temporary women teachers, of whom several have fairly good qualifications. Others have none at all; such teachers become after a few months of some value, but they need much supervision, and they cannot take big classes unaided. The shortage was increased by the necessity of coming to the assistance of the University as explained under that heading below.

The number of pupils receiving an English Education was nearly 10,000, or more than 3 times what it was 20 years ago. The increase in Vernacular Education in the year under review is striking, but is partially explained by the fact that more schools in the New Territories have come under the hands of the Department. The combined average attendance at three British Schools, 163, was the same as in 1919. There was a falling off in attendance at the Peak School, for reasons probably connected with the very great difficulty which was experienced in maintaining the Staff.

The Victoria School also showed a falling off, partly the cause and partly the consequence of a decision to confine it to girls and small boys. The Kowloon School on the other hand began at the end of the year to grow exceedingly, and beyond its seating accommodation.

The total number of pupils at schools in the Colony excluding the Police School and the uncontrolled schools in the New

PREFERRED DEATH SENTENCE.

Prisoner's Protest at the Sessions.

A vegetable gardener named Fan Fook was awakened late on the night of June 9th by the noise of somebody forcing the door of his matchbox at Chai Wan. The door was broken open and four men entered. They each carried torches and daggers and three of them wore masks. The unfortunate gardener and another man who was living in the matchbox ransacked the place, carrying away a quantity of clothing, rice and a few cents in cash. Fan Fook subsequently reported the matter to the police, with the result that Wu Sun appeared before Mr. Justice Gompertz at the Sessions this morning charged with robbery.

Prisoner pleaded that it was a case of wrong identification. When charged at the Police Station, before the Magistrate's Court and also this morning he said that on the night in question he was at Yamati. He told the Court this morning that there were many men with similar features and one of the witnesses was an old enemy and had brought a false charge against him. This the witness in question denied.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty by a majority of five to two and prisoner was sentenced to 5 years' hard labour.

Prisoner protested that he had had nothing to do with the robbery and the Court had sentenced him to 5 years' imprisonment; it would have been better if His Lordship had sentenced him to death.

His Lordship replied that if prisoner behaved himself properly in prison and conducted himself quietly he would get a remission of four months for every year. Prisoner was then led quietly away.

The case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. G. H. Wakeman. The jury were: Messrs. C. M. Soares (foreman), A. H. de Curyalho, Yung Ho, J. M. de Rocha, A. E. Crappell, Wang Tak Kwong and W. Thomas.

Territories was 23,707. This is an increase of 2,921 over 1919, the increase in pupils in English Schools being 647 and in the Vernacular Schools, 2,274.

The Director (Mr. E. Irving) went on to state that as he had completed his 20th year in the Department a brief comparison of the general development would perhaps be allowed.

This we hope to give later.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

The wee yin has for months past fairly plagued the life o' me to take her and see the fire engine. Now, our fire-station at Kowloon is an approachable kind o' place and so near the road that ye get an awful eyeful of brass and red paint as ye pass it ferryward. If you fire engine was at home and as near the road and as open, every kid in the neighbourhood would be hanging round it every minute o' the day. They would need to have a special bobby—I mean a bobby specially on duty to keep them from rubbing their gundie fingers on the brass work and getting mixed among the wheels. In a station like that at home, the Station Officer would na' have the life o' a dog for boys of a likeable age wanting to run messages for him, the *quid quo pro*, of course, being a look at the engine or a pull at the bell rope. As a boy at home I speired my way through our Fire Station, rising by degrees in promotion, as I grew in years, from a wee keek in at the window until I got patting the horses and burying my head in a big brass helmet. I knew the fire station, after a long kind o' probation, as well as I did the inside o' our kirk, the tannery and the brickworks. The only place we gave a wide berth was the Police Station. In these days we had an Inspector we used to call "Flannel Belly" and—but, he'll have to keep for another time.

As illustrating the difference in the times, I never see a Kowloon boy hanging about our Fire Station. Aye, they're a blass lot ower there, mind I'm telling ye. I suppose they're all had engine's like you in their Christ-mas stocking. When it rushes up Nathan Road, on its evening practice run, the kids on either side o' the road never as much as see their ginger. Many's the mile I've run as a boy after a fire engine hoping that the fire would be a big one when I got there and no' just meraly a lum alight. But our Hongkong kids

know too damned much. By the time they're five, nothing short o' a wholesale earthquake would stir them out o' their superiority and self-complacency, unless it was a motor bike and a side car for their sixth birthday. They're too banged clever, kids are nowadays.

I took it then as a sign of grace when the wee yin asked to see the Fire Engine. So off we set. And when we got there we had a good look at every-thing and I answered 1,425 different kind o' questions, 95 per cent. of which werena' near right. But we had a good time. And I thought there was hope for the rising generation yet.

By and by when we got home Jane got on to me like a yick-pocket at the very idea of taking a lassie among gear like yon. She said a right lot of nasty things let me tell ye, the worst o' them a' being to the effect that she didna' know which o' the two o' us was the biggest bairn. She also said, among other things, that the whole thing was just a made-up affair, which was a lie, and that I inveigled the youngster there just to see the fire-engines myself which was another lie. And that I had no more in my noodle than a newly weaned calf. That she gave me credit for having more sense. And that—but what's it matter onyway.

I asked the wee yin how she liked the fire engine. She ignored the question direct and wi' hands folded in her lap said when she was a big lady she was going to have a big red motor car like yon all to herself. And she was going to drive herself. And when I got very old and my feet were sore she would give me a ride from the ferry and pass all the rick-shaws very quickly. And—

Between you and me, the sooner you wee yin's in the Convent the better for the peace o' our house in days to come.

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BARAINS!

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FIRST COME,
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ON THE WATERFRONT.

Aki Maru Arrives From
Australia.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Australian line steamer Aki Maru arrived at Hongkong first thing yesterday morning from Melbourne and Sydney via wayports, with passengers, mails and cargo. The vessel brought 33 first-cabin, 11 second-cabin and seven steerage passengers to this port, and 183 tons of general merchandise. The mails comprised 60 bags. The Aki Maru sailed from Sydney on June 27 and had an uneventful voyage in good weather, except for the first day out between Sydney and Brisbane. On that day the weather was very stormy and the loss of a small coastal vessel was reported by wireless, it was said.

The cargo from the Antipodes consigned to Japanese importers amounts to 3,443 tons nearly all of which is wool and tallow bought at the recent wool sales in Sydney. Slump prices were realised due to the glutted state of the market and then, the business done was poor compared to the usual brisk buying. Japan bought pretty heavily of both wool and tallow and the shipments going North on the Aki Maru are the first big movement of this year's purchase in Australia. Wool is the principal item on the manifest, the tallow being much smaller. The passengers booked through to Japan total 153, of whom 21 are in the first and 10 in the second cabins; 10 are intermediate and 189 are steerage. The Aki Maru sailed yesterday afternoon for Yokohama, via Nagasaki and Kobe.

Fuel-oil Again.

The price of fuel-oil for steamers having come down to a reasonable price in recent weeks and the supply being adequate and with prospects of remaining so have influenced the United States Shipping Board to again use oil instead of coal as a fuel on 12 coastal ships trading out of Hongkong, it was stated this morning. The ships, which were constructed to burn oil under the boilers, were converted to coal-burning vessels shortly after their entrance into these waters, owing to the scarcity and the consequent high price of oil for fueling purposes. Of the dozen ships only one—the Lake Farrar—was not changed.

The drop in the price of oil now makes it more economical to do away with the coal grates in the stoke-holds and instead refit the oil-burning machinery. The equipment being already on the vessels this can be done at a minor cost and in some cases the change can be made within 24 hours. Two of the steamers have been re-converted to oil-fuel, and it is expected that before the end of the year all of the ships will be fitted. The Admiral Line's steamer Glymont and Cadretta are burning oil once more and a start will be made to equip the ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company with oil-apparatus as they return from their voyages.

There has been a considerable reduction in the price of fuel-oil for boilers during the last four or five months of this year. One of the leading oil company's in Hongkong this morning quoted fuel-oil at 135/- per ton, whereas in February last in Hongkong the price was 270/-. Since April 1920 there had been a marked shortage of fuel-oil in Hongkong and other ports in the Far East, which lasted right up to February last. During these months the price per ton was 270/-, but in February it fell with great suddenness to 180/- per ton. This was partly due to the big drop in freight rates generally and to the beginning of the slump in ocean shipping. Following on the reduction of 90/- a ton in February the price fell still further about two months later, when the ruling price of 135/- came into force. There is no shortage of oil at present, it is stated, and good supplies in the near future are assured. With fewer steamers on the move, particularly oil-burning vessels, and Japanese coal being obtainable at \$20 a ton, it is said to be unlikely that supplies of fuel-oil will be as hard to procure as during the last year.

O.S.K. Steamers in Port.

Two of the deep water vessels of the O.S.K. fleet arrived at Hongkong on Sunday with cargo to discharge here. The Arizona Maru, of the North America Line, arrived from Tacoma and Puget Sound ports by way of Manila bringing 751 tons of general cargo, including a quantity of wax, cotton yarn and matches. The Havana Maru, from Singapore and

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Just received ex S.S. "Glencoe"
direct from the Scottish Fisheries:—

Filletts	80 cents per lb.
Haddock	70 " "
Kippers	60 " "
Red	30 " "

CHEESE

Gouda (Full Cream)	1.25 " lb.
Edam	3.50 " Ball

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COMPANY MEETING.

United Asbestos Oriental
Agency, Ltd.

The twenty-fifth annual general meeting of Shareholders in the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., was held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Company to-day at 11.30 when there were present the Chairman (Mr. G. Morton Smith), the Secretary (Mr. G. R. Edwards), and the following:—J. Owen Hughes, W. C. Shiner, C. Gerken, and H. J. Silva.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and the chairman said:—Gentlemen, the Report and Accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. During the earlier months of the financial year under consideration, your Company's business suffered some falling off in Revenue, but I am glad to say that returns latterly have shown great improvement, and, taking into consideration the general and world-wide depression in trade which has existed throughout the period under review, we have every reason to be satisfied with the Profit on Trading as shown in the Accounts. From the balance available for distribution, your General Managers feel justified in proposing the payment of dividends and bonus on the same basis as last year, and I trust the allocation recommended will meet with your approval. Owing to the age of the steam launch "Gladiator" it is thought advisable to set aside a sum of \$10,000 out of revenue to meet possible expenditure in this connection in the near future. Stocks were carefully checked on the 31st May and a liberal allowance made for depreciation, and your Land and Godown premises stand in the books at a very conservative figure. I now beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts as circulated. When this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions shareholders may desire to ask.

There being no questions the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. J. Owen Hughes, was carried unanimously.

Mr. F. Maitland was re-appointed Auditor to the Company for the ensuing year on the motion of Mr. C. Gerken, seconded by Mr. H. J. Silva.

This was all the business before the meeting. The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be obtained on application.

BUTTER Is. 6d. A POUND.

For the first time since the war butter was sold at Carmarthen Market recently at 1s. 6d. a pound.

Manila, entered with 507 tons of cargo for Hongkong. Her manifest shows that the vessel has 1,825 bales of Manila hemp (485 tons) for local consignees. She is bound to New York, via Panama.

Typhoon Warning.

The presence of a typhoon in latitude 15 degrees north and 125 degrees east (off the eastern coast of the island of Luzon) was posted in the Harbour Office at 11 o'clock this morning. The direction of the typhoon was given as being north-north-west, but its intensity and radius were not known.

THE PHILIPPINE CON-
STABULARY RIOT.Long Sentences on the 77
Prisoners.

"The court declares each and everyone of the 77 accused guilty, beyond reasonable doubt, of the crime imputed against them in the information and condemns each of the sergeants, Graciano L. Cabrera, Pascual Magno and Bonifacio Eugenio and each of the corporals, E. F. Aguilos, Francisco Ingles, Clemente Manigdig, Juan Abarquez, Pedro Matso, Juan Regala do, Hilario, Hiba'ar and Genaro Mateo, to the penalty of life imprisonment." The 66 privates will each serve a prison term of 17 years, 4 months and 1 day. Altogether will pay to the family of each of the victims of the riot \$500 as indemnity.

This is the decision of Judge Carlos Imperial of the court of first instance in the assassination case filed by Assistant Fiscal Eulogio Revilla against the 77 constabulary soldiers who were responsible for the riot in Intramuros December 13. The decision was read yesterday morning in the presence of the accused, the prosecuting attorney, the counsels for the defense, [Attorneys Vicente Sotto and Jose Guingona and a large crowd.

The accused were brought into court in groups of 10 or 11 each and to each group was read the deciding word of the judge. Objection to this form of announcing the decision was raised by Attorney Vicente Sotto, but the court ruled against it. Mr. Sotto contended that the whole proceeding of the court should be annulled, claiming that Judge Imperial does not have jurisdiction over the case. In support of this contention, Attorney Sotto pointed to the appointment of judge, saying that it was confirmed by the senate in its session which is believed to be unconstitutional and illegal. He was referring to the special session of that body called by Governor General Harrison without doing the same to the house.

Attorney Sotto was given 5 days within which to file his arguments supporting his contention.

The counsels for the defense intend to appeal the case to the supreme court. Attorney Sotto yesterday wrote the director of prisons asking him to keep the non-commissioned officers from the cells called "bartolinas." He states in the letter that only those upon whom capital punishment is imposed are to be shut up in such rooms. Mr. Sotto stated that they have been confined without any justifiable reason.

STATE PROPERTY IN JAPAN.

The Committee appointed to investigate plans for the adjustment of Japanese property in order to improve the finances of the State, is reported to have agreed to recommend the construction, removal or abolition of various properties, including the Osaka Military Arsenal, the Tokyo Prison, the Military Hospital, the Powder Magazine at Shirokane, and the Headquarters of the Fourth Division, and the utilization of unoccupied land belonging to the Hakodate and other Prisons. The authorities hope to realize ¥160,000,000 from the proposed reforms. The decision of the Committee will be submitted to a general conference of the departments concerned before the Budget for the next fiscal year is compiled.—Kobe Herald.

NOTICES.

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CALF
in black and brown.
DRESS
in patent leather.

SHOES

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WIDE ENDS AND BATSWINGS
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Caldbeck's Old Tom and Dry
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Boord & Son Old Tom and Dry
Booth's No. 1 Old Tom
Plymouth (Coales & Co.)
Bols Dry Gin (London Style)

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RING UP—2230.

FRENCH LESSONS.

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THE FIGHTING.

Chumchow Captured.

Our Canton correspondent writes us as follows:—

A semi-official report from Wuchow is to the effect that the Cantonese troops, after capturing Pingnam district, proceeded to attack Chumchow, which was taken on Saturday. Heavy fighting is at present going on in Ho Hain and Kwai Hsin.

Headquarters, owing to lack of recruits, recently established an enlistment bureau in Canton, but for six days not a single man was enlisted. Therefore, branch bureaus will be established in Shamsui, Chingyuen and Sze Hui to enlist unlimited numbers and to accept any that has fire-arms. A cruiser of considerable size, with two funnels and flying the Chinese naval flag, was seen passing outside Macao harbour, from the north to the south-west on the afternoon of Saturday last. It is believed that she is a unit of the squadron in Canton and is now proceeding to Pakhoi to intercept the conveyance of munitions—which have been released in Shanghai for Kwangsi troops.

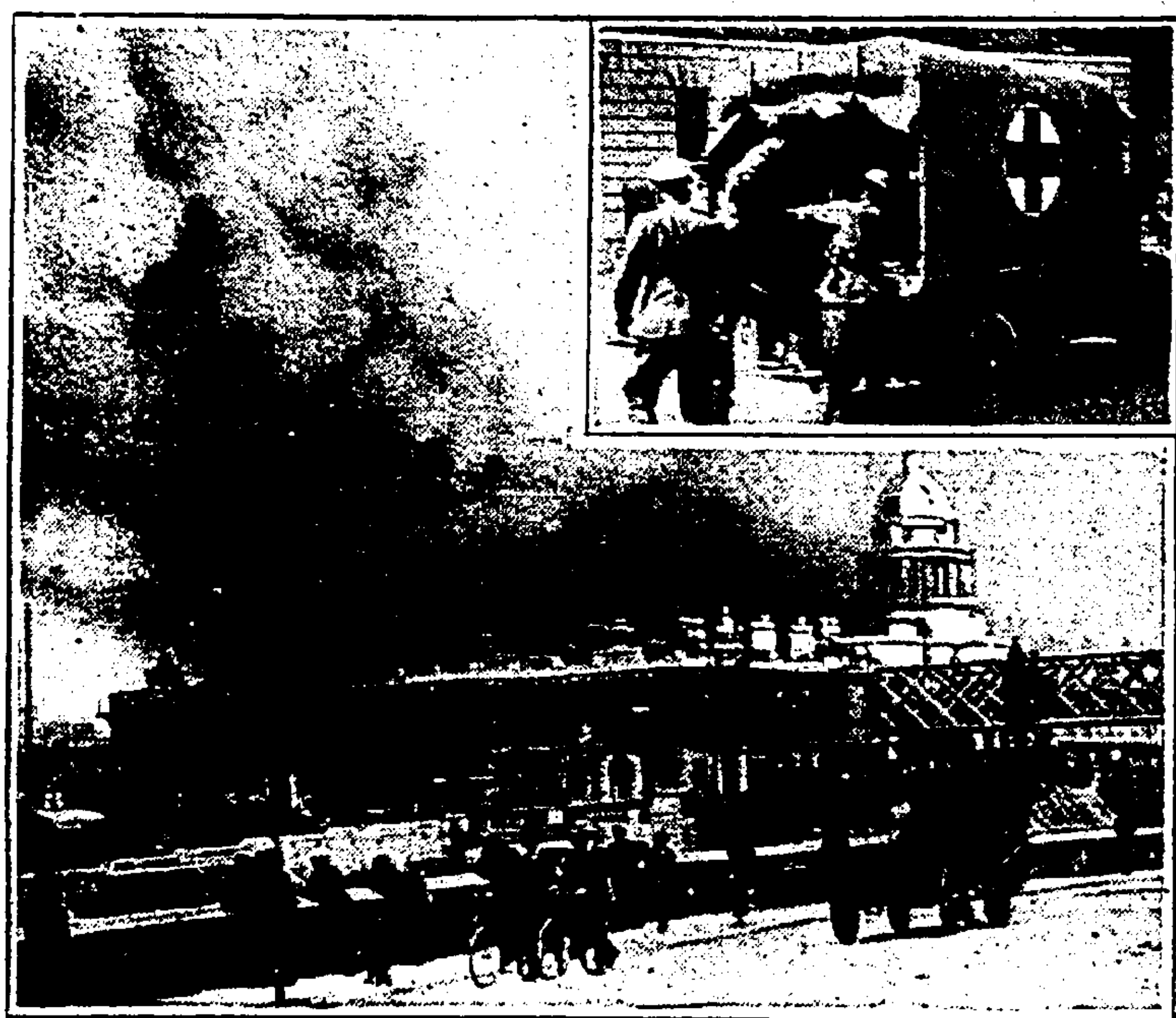
WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Question at Marylebone County Court—What do you call good money? Answer—Two pounds a week.

Evidence at Bow County Court:—I would call him a "ladies' man." He keeps his language moderate.

Man at Sunderland, producing a broken dish—I was suddenly crowned with this, and I have reigned in the Infirmary ever since.

CAMERA NEWS



These pictures show the Irish custom house fire and battle in Dublin, May 23, which destroyed the monumental building and ended in the death of many Sinn Feiners and British troops. The building was fired by Sinn Fein. Crown Forces arrived quickly and a street battle raged as the fire gained headway. Above, the custom house burning and (inset) British troops removing men wounded in the battle. Below, troops searching suspects rounded up in the streets near the custom house.

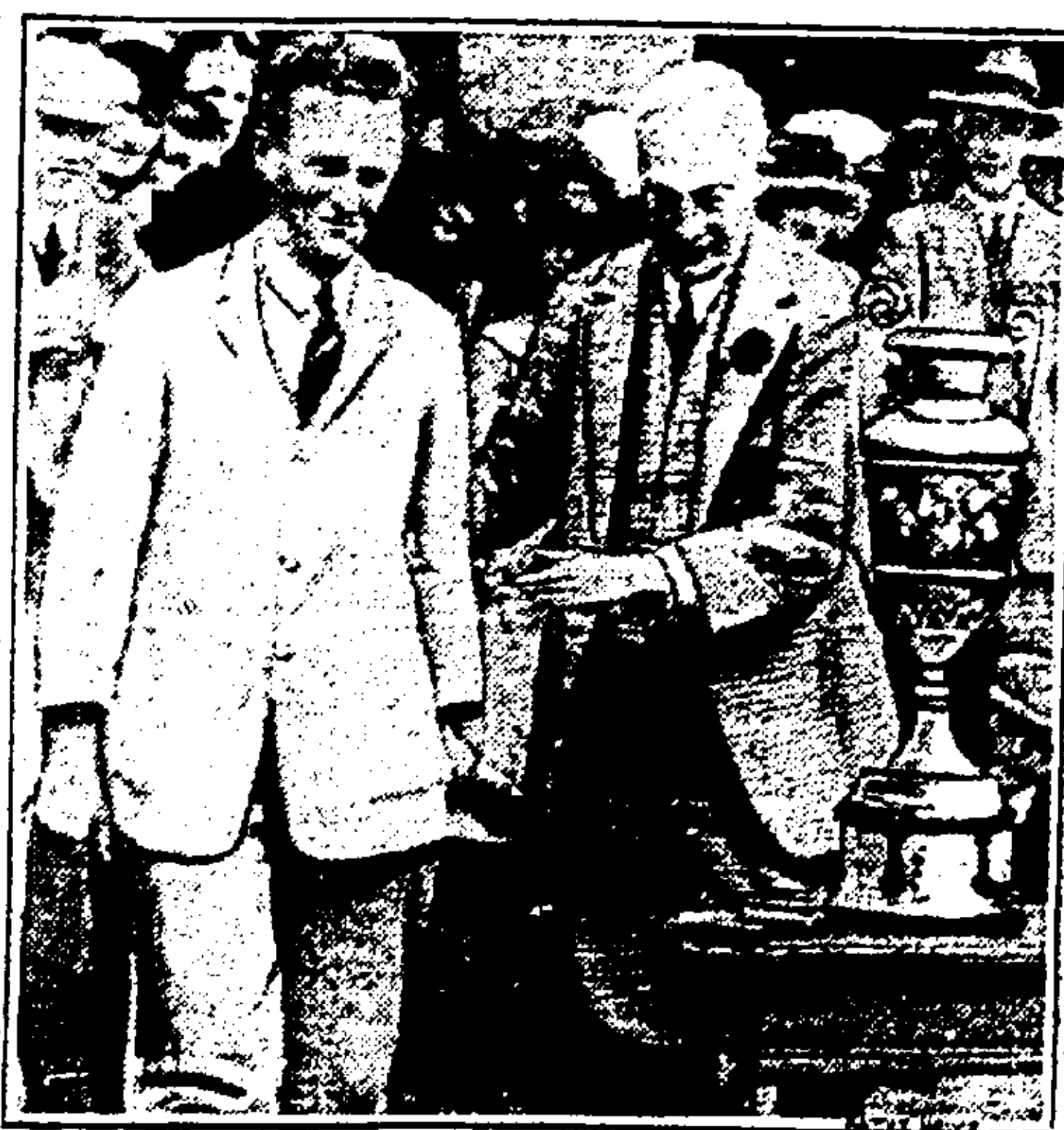


Derby Winner—"Humorist," owned by J. B. Joel, was snapped just after winning the 1921 English Derby.



Left to right: The Duke of York, Ambassador Harvey, the Duke of Connaught and Mr. Lloyd George.

This photo was taken on the occasion of the first public appearance of George Harvey, new U. S. ambassador to Great Britain. He was the guest of honour at the Pilgrim dinner. It was there that he delivered his much criticized speech to the effect that America stood ready to work with the Allies but would have nothing to do with the League of Nations.



Willie Hunter, the British international golf champion, and the cup which was presented to him after his success at Hoylake, England.



This picture shows Sir James Craig and Lady Craig campaigning in Belfast in the recent Ulster elections. Craig polled 30,000 votes against De Valera's 16,000.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

July Will Be an Expensive Month—

BY ALLMAN



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Hongkong to England
Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

PACIFIC STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DATE	ATLANTIC STEAMER	FROM CANADA	DATE	STEAMER	DATE
E. Japan	July 21	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19		
E. Asia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Aug. 15	Aug. 19		
E. Russia	Aug. 23	Sept. 10	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1		
Montague	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 22		
E. Asia	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 22		
E. Japan	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20		
E. Russia	Oct. 20	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 7	Dec. 4		

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Harre.

Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
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VIA SHANGHAI, THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMER	DATE	STEAMER	DATE
SHINYO M.	22,000 July 16	SIBERIA M.	20,000 Aug. 27
PERIA M.	9,000 July 30	TENYO M.	22,000 Sept. 9
TAIYO M.	22,000 Aug. 12	KOREA M.	20,000 Sept. 10

Calling at Dairen.

* Omitting Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

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GINYO MARU 15,500 Aug. 15th.

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TO SINGAPORE.

"WEST HENSHAW" 23rd July.

TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU).

"WEST ISLIP" 18th July.

TO VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA).

"WEST ISON" 20th Aug.

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Calling Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S.	Wheatland Montana	For Manila	July 22
.. Silver State	Aug. 2
.. Silver State	Aug. 13
.. Crosskeys	Aug. 15
.. Keystone State	Sept. 2
.. Wenatchee	Oct. 2

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

Calling Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
S.S. Montague August 7.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points
Passengers and Freight Particulars.

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Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor Hotel Mansion.



PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

"LAKE ONAWA" Sailing Aug. 3.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

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Tel. 2477 & 2478. Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON.

S.S. BELLFLOWER Aug. 15th.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE;

AGENTS.

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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

Singapore, Belawan-Deli direct.

27th July.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

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Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong:

"HELENUS" via Suez Canal 6th August.

Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change with out notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD. HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

REISS & CO. CANTON

VERNEEIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences.)

Regular monthly service between
Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila
and
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing
BRIELLE	July	Rotterdam & Hamburg	20th July
RADJA	August	Amsterdam & Hamburg	15th Aug.
KJMANOEK	September	Rotterdam & Hamburg	15th Sept.
ALDERAMIN	October	Amsterdam & Hamburg	15th Oct.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents,

York Building.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:-

Kate Brasher, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Linosiem, 8 Caine Road, from banghai.

Yuwoochung, from Shanghai.

0691, from Hankow.

TH. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 14, 1921.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRIA-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Adair, from London.

American Steamship Company.

from Penang.

Capt. Batra Medl. from Bhatinda.

East Point Garage, from Singapore.

Fernando Zobel Passenger Mishima Maru, from Madrid.

Gascon, from Manila.

Joseny Carlton Hotel, from Manila.

Mailbox Cap Arcona, from Martignes.

Nenogoes, from Tsingtau.

Pigtail, from Philadelphia.

Pilipino Club, from Manila.

Rubefacio, from London.

Shapacomco, from Chicago.

Tillis Operetta C/O Carton Hotel, from Tientsin.

Sohwohwata, from Shanghai.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 14, 1921

THE LEAGUE AND THE SCHOOLBOY.

Peace or War as his Heritage.

The annual Founders' Day service of the Manchester Grammar School was held last month at the Cathedral, when the Rev. Hudson Shaw, rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, London, was the preacher. The lesson was read by Mr. Paton, the High Master.

Taking a text the words of Isaiah, "They shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks," Mr. Shaw said it was 2,500 years since that vision came to the greatest of the inspired prophets, and to this hour it remained unfulfilled. Nineteen hundred centuries, marked, it was true, by many glorious victories over evil, had done little to free humanity from the curse of war. We had only just emerged from the most murderous conflict of nations ever recorded in history, yet we were still contemplating further conflicts and preparing worse instruments of destruction. Our present industrial crisis was simply war disguised. Never in our history had we stood in greater danger of the most terrible of all conflicts, the conflict between fellow-citizens. Such a war, though it lasted only a few months, would ruin us for evermore. Although nine out of ten of us longed for peace, we still stood in peril to-day.

What we needed, as had been said by the most Christian statesman we had, was the spirit of the League of Nations. The question of the League of Nations concerned the youth of England more than any other section of the public, because it was their future that was at stake. In the League lay our sole hope of saving the civilisation of the world. Either civilisation would end war, or war would end civilisation. Yet, after 18 months of propaganda, our English League of Nations Union numbered only 95,000 members. Lancashire and Yorkshire were, in a measure, responsive, but London held cynically aloof, and the Anglican Church, in proportion to its numbers, was doing less than anyone else. There was no salvation possible now except in peace. It was for this our dead had fought. They asked for an enduring monument which would indicate that humanity was free forever from murderous wars. It was the League alone which bade us hope, and he suggested that a branch of the League of Nations Union should be established in every school and college in the country.

BABY RESCUED FROM BLAZING CARAVAN.

A gypsy whose caravan was destroyed by fire at Newport succeeded in saving his one-month-old baby with difficulty. £30 in notes, his wife's savings, were lost.



"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

S.S. NILE Aug. 9th
S.S. CHINA Aug. 9th
S.S. NANKING Sept. 9th

HONGKONG TO MANILA.

S.S. NANKING 30th August.

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. CHINA July 23rd.
S.S. NILE Sept. 16th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada & also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENTS, PRINCE'S BUILDING, 105 HONG STREET, TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934.

TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

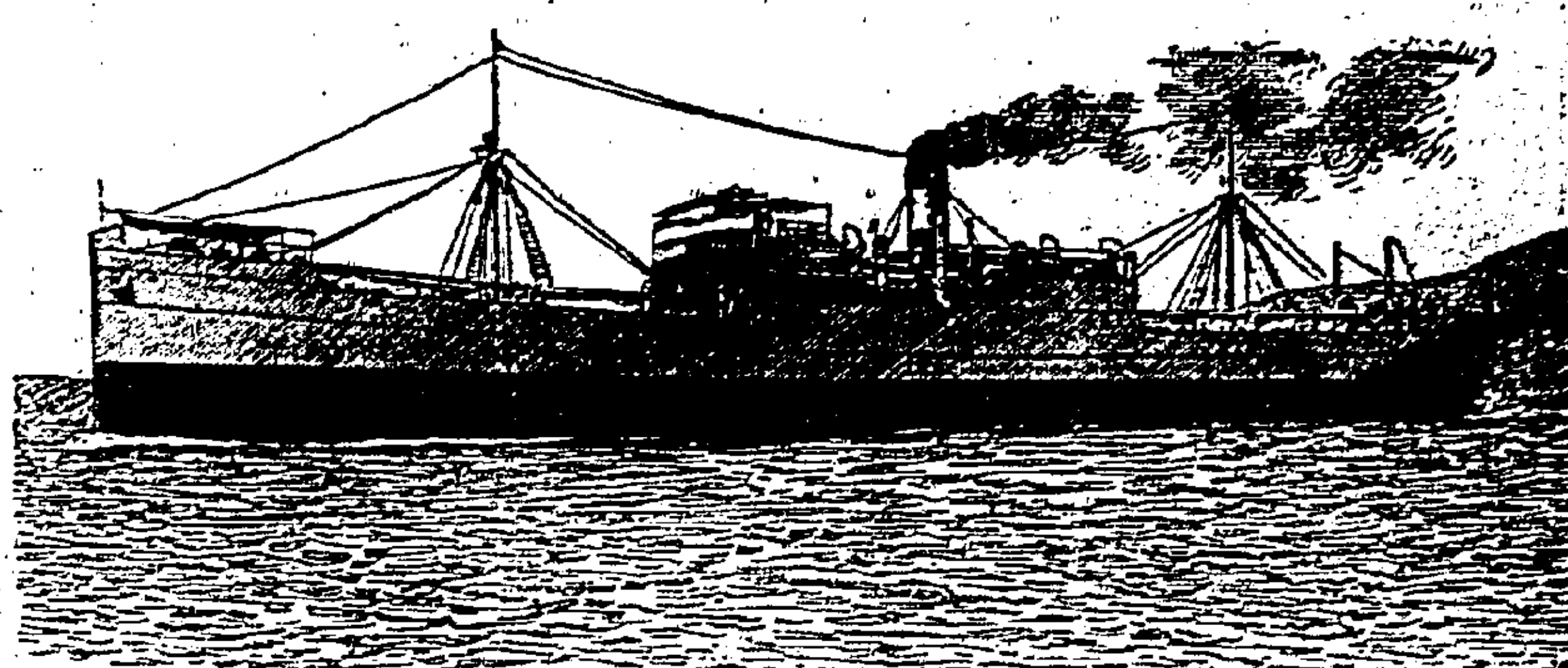
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Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering, First and Second Edition.

Western Union and Watkins

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Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,

to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG

OUR POST OFFICE.

Last Year's Profit.

The report for 1920 of the Postmaster General (Mr. M. J. Breen) states—

The number of mail bags and packets despatched from Hongkong during the year amounted to 171,154 as against 144,592 in 1919, an increase of 26,562; the number received was 169,107 as against 134,754 an increase of 34,353.

The number of mail bags and packets sent in transit through the Colony amounted to 107,852 as against 90,428 in 1919, an increase of 17,424. Boxes and baskets in transit amounted to 16,046 as against 10,169, an increase of 5,877.

4,956 steamers carrying mails arrived and 6,894 left in 1920 as against 4,549 and 6,483 respectively in 1919.

Registered and insured articles handled by the General Post Office amounted to 1,083,606 as against 955,535 in 1919, an increase of 128,071.

Parcels, ordinary and insured, handled by the Post Office, amounted to 287,442 as compared with 219,143 in the previous year, an increase of 68,299.

The total revenue from the Postal Service in 1920 amounted to \$526,122.08 an increase on the previous year of \$76,065.33. The expenditure for 1920 amounted to \$239,378.70. The balance of revenue over expenditure amounted to \$286,743.38.

The increase of revenue from postage stamps in the year 1920 over that of 1919 amounted to \$82,026.19.

The high exchange value of the Hongkong dollar in 1920 is reflected in the increase in Money Orders issued in Hongkong for payment in gold using countries. This increase in respect of Money Orders issued on the United Kingdom amounted to £15,498 largely on account of remittances home by members of H.M. Forces. Conversely the amount of inward Money Orders received for payment was adversely affected by exchange, though a considerable increase in Money Orders from Canada has to be noted, due to the high premium charged by Canadian Banks in 1st quarter of 1920 on drafts on Hongkong. The Chinese residents in that country anticipating a falling consequently preferred to remit by Money Order and thus secure the benefit of the lower exchange ruling when the order reached Hongkong. The total volume of Money Order transactions in 1920 resulted in an increase of £33,943.42 in comparison with a corresponding increase of £10,109.13 in 1919.

Outward telegraphic Money Orders have similarly increased, viz—91 orders amounting to £1,654 against 99 orders for £721 in 1919. The inward orders amounted to £320,166 in 1920 against £402,556 in the previous year but the number of orders were the same, i.e., 19 in number. An increase is shown in the sales of British Postal Orders but a decrease in payment, viz—£3,478 and £3,341 respectively. Local Postal Notes are coming into public favour as a means of making remittances to Macao as they can be more easily cashed than Money Orders. An increase of \$8,000 is shown under this head in 1920.

CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE.

During the year the section handled 2,151,082 ordinary letters, 98,643 other articles, and 7,449 postal hong packets as against 2,066,899 ordinary letters, 93,097 other articles and 6,940 postal hong packets in 1919. The registered articles delivered amounted to 307,055 of which 197,920 were from the United States of America and Canada, and 109,125 from China and other countries, showing an increase of 37,957 as compared with 269,198 in 1919. 3,144 insured letters were dealt with as against 2,743 in 1919. The total number of Chinese private boxes for which licences were issued during the year was 304, an increase of 7 as compared with 297 in 1919. The licences of 23 Chinese Postal Hongs were renewed, the same number as in 1919.

The revenue collected during the year from radio-telegrams amounted to \$14,591.73 an increase of \$4,241.70 on the amount collected in 1919. Advances of vessels signalled at the lighthouses yielded \$581.20 making a total of \$15,172.93 from the Telegraph Service. Expenditure amounted to \$39,395.15. The Telegraph Service was worked at a loss of \$24,162.22.

The number of radio-telegrams forwarded during the year was 1,965 consisting of 25,221 words against 1,118 with 15,577 words

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOEI KAISHA, LTD.

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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF
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SHINKEI, KANADA, KAMAYAMA, SIBU,
AND OTUBARI.

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YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK,
TOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIKIN,
TSINGTAO, TSIANYU, HANKOW,
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MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA,
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CO.

THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE
INSURANCE CO.

For Particulars Apply to—

S. KOMURA, Manager.

No. 14, Pedder Street Hongkong.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 18d. 10h. 55m.—Warning
to Hongkong: Coast Ports, &c.:
—A depression or typhoon within
50 miles of Lat. 16° N. and Long.
126° E. moving N.N.W.

July 18d. 11h. 40m.—Pressure
has decreased slightly at all
reporting stations, except in the
extreme South.

A depression or typhoon is
shown to the east of Luzon,
apparently moving N.N.W. or
North. There are also indications
of a depression over the Paracels.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24
hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day,
0.51 inches. Total since January
1st, 67.23 inches, against an
average of 45.73 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap
Rock E. winds,
moderate;
fair to
showery.

2 Formosa Channel
..... N. winds,
fresh.

3 South coast of
China between
H.K. & Lamcocks. The same
as No. 1.

4 South coast of
China between
H.K. & Hainan. The same
as No. 1.

H.K. Observatory, July 18, 1921.

in 1919 and 5,305 were received
consisting of 75,007 words as
against 2,825 with 38,191 words in
1919.

The English Mail to the Colony
was transmitted throughout the
year via Bombay, Negapatnam and
Singapore, and was despatched
every Thursday from London
with the regular Indian Mail
scheduled to reach Bombay in 14
days. This arrangement though
admirable in respect of regularity
and speed proved unsatisfactory
in one respect. As the Negapatnam
Penang service is bi-weekly a
delay in the initial stage to
Bombay entails the loss of the
connection from Negapatnam
onwards and therefore a further
delay of at least 3 days. During
the early portion of the year
failures to maintain the schedule
were not infrequent and at the
instance of the Chamber of Com-
merce strong representations were
made to the British Postal
Authorities. However as a larger
complement of fast vessels became
available for the London-Bom-
bay Service a considerable
improvement was effected.

The Straits Settlements
Postal Administration have also
assisted by undertaking to inter-
cept at Penang the letter mail to
Hongkong and transmit it by rail
in Singapore; and thence by the
first available steamer to Hong-
kong. Arrangements were made
with the Peninsular and Oriental
and Blue Funnel Companies for the
despatch of parcel mail to the
United Kingdom by those Com-
panies' ships and the service now
assured is practically a weekly one.

The privilege of free postal facil-
ities granted during the War to
H.M. Naval and Military Forces
was withdrawn in 1920.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate; closing Rate
on Page 11.)
SELLING.

1/1T	2/8
Demand	2/8 1/2
30 d/s	2/8 1/2
4 m/s	2/8 1/2
1/1T Shanghai	Nom.
1/1T Singapore	115 1/2
1/1T Japan	101
1/1T India	210
Demand, India	49
1/1T San Francisco	153 1/2
1/1T & New York	Nom.
1/1T Java	6.20
1/1T Marks	6.20
1/1T France	6.20
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	2/9 1/2
4 m/s D/P	2/10 1/2
6 m/s L/C	2/10 1/2
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	2/11 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	52 1/2
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	6.80
6 m/s France	7.00
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	49 1/2
1/1T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	210
1/1T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	210
On Yokohama	101
Demand, Manila	110
Demand, Singapore	115 1/2
Demand, Batavia	153 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	78 1/2
On Bangkok	78 1/2
Sovereign	Nom. 7.25
Gold leaf per Tael	49.60
Bar Silver, ready	37 1/2
forward	37 1/2
Bank of England rates 6 1/2	—
New York/London	3.62 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	1 1/2 par.
10 "	1 1/2 pm.
5 "	1 1/2 dis.
Canton sub. coins	14.9 dis.

Hongkong July 18, 1921.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. SHINYO.—Dr. & Mrs.
H. de Avelar, Mr. J. W. Alabaster,
Mrs. C. Annesley, Mr. A.
Boysen, Mr. J. L. Bandot, Mr. &
Mrs. A. D. Boswell, Mr. E.
Barclay, Mr. & Mrs. A. Bullon,
Mr. H. F. Blum, Mr. A. Carlsen,
Lieut. H. H. A. Capell, Mr. F.
Caldere, Mr. D. Y. Duggan, Mr. A.
H. Dougall, Mr. Alex. H.
Dougall, Mr. L. R. Debut, Mr. S.
T. Everoldsen, Miss S.
Fenderburte, Sister C. Gooch, Mrs.
A. V. Greaves, Mr. R.
Gannon, Pon. F. Galdon, Mrs.
Galdon, Miss Galdon, Mr. A.
D. Hession, Mr. & Mrs. E. A.
Hoffelman, Miss Hoffelman,
Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Howe, Mr. &
Mrs. F. W. Hensel, Miss N.
Hackett, Miss F. Haber, Miss
E. Haber, Mr. H. Kobzaka, Miss
A. Kingman, Mr. A. J. King,
Dr. & Mrs. A. Kock, Mr. A. Kohit,
Dr. & Mrs. A. Lello, Miss L. D.
Lessa, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Laird,
Miss K. E. Logan, Capt. & Mrs.
C. M. Lott, Mr. & Mrs. A. F.
Lowe, Mr. T. C. Melant, Mr. F. E.
McClure, Miss C. S. Mill, Rev.
Father F. R. Norval, Mr. L.
Nagahara, Mr. M. Nishio, Mr. M.
Nieto, Mr. K. Ohi, Miss S. Ortes,
Miss A. M. Pitts, Mr. T. H.
Parkhurst, Hon. M. L. Quezon,
Sister R. Razon, Lt. Com. H. B.
Ransdell, Mr. M. F. Riehl, Mr. &
Mrs. John Swire, Miss A. M.
Swire, Mr. J. F. Swindle, Mr. M. Tange,
Mr. M. Sugiyama, Mr. H. Sato, Mr. &
Mrs. G. Shibuya, & Infant, Mr.
J. G. Sanvictores, Mr. E. Soriano,
Mr. J. F. Swingle, Mr. M. Tange,
Mrs. M. S. Tasson, Mr. M. Tinio,
Rev. Father J. Villegas, Mr. V. A.
Velgorsky, Mr. & Mrs. H. H.
Williams, Mr. H. B. Widder, Mr.
J. P. Xavier, Mr. L. F. Xavier.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. AKI MARU.—Mr. A.
W. Adams, Miss D. Patrick, Mr. A.
Lopez, Mr. A. S. Boyd, Mr. C.
W. Hart, Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. G.
Scott, Miss J. Desormes, Miss J.
Penrose, Miss E. Saltmarsh, Miss
T. R. Chad, Mr. L. McMahon,
Mrs. F. C. Fairley, Mr. E. Van
der Straeten, Mr. D. Verno, Miss
M. P. Rosster, Miss B. Lucina,
Mr. W. P. Master, Miss D. de
Brett, Miss G. McDearmid, Mr. A.
Parshin, Mr. M. Matsushima,
Miss N. G. Plunkett, Mrs. L.
Verno, Miss E. Prince, Miss H.
Chillingworth, Mr. J. Crichton,
Miss L. Dale, Mr. R. A. White,
Mr. E. G. Rivers, Mr. R. L. Smith,
Mr. L. Scott, Miss M. W.
Crichton, Mr. D. Mandfield.

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
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THE PEAK HOTEL.

500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
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UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
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KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
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Afternoon d'ansant, daily.
Beautiful new steel and concrete fire proof building with
six floors, 3 lifts; 200 rooms, each with private bath and city
telephone; and a spacious roof garden overlooking the romantic
Imperial Palace, the Legation Quarter, the Rockefeller
Institute, and the entire city.
Unexcelled cuisine, with French chef. Banquets &
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Large playground for children in the park of the hotel,
which is the healthiest location in the city.
THOS. COOK & SON, Headquarters, in the building.
Motor bus meets all trains.

L. M. MAILLE,
Manager.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to skippers and others interested in the water levels
of the river, we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy
Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels.
The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded Feet	Lowest W. L. ever recorded Feet	W. L. July 16 Feet	W. L. July 17 Feet
Wuchow, West River	+79.50	-2.42	7.20	7.20
Kongmoon, "	+14.70	-0.80	7.20	7.20
Linkongchow, North "	+57.00	0	7.00	—
Samshui, "	+27.25	-5.00	9.70	9.00
Sheklung, East "	+15.15	-0.98	2.49	2.10

TIDE TABLE.

18th to 24th July, 1921.

Day	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time
Mon. 18	7 53	1 21
Tue. 19	8 27	1 55
Wed. 20	9 01	2 29
Thur. 21	9 35	3 03
Fri. 22	10 09	3 37
Sat. 23	10 43	4 11
Sun. 24	11 17	4 45

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

NIGHT CARS.

SATURDAYS.

SUNDAYS.

NIGHT CARS.

SPECIAL CARS.

SPECIAL CARS.

SPECIAL CARS.

SPECIAL CARS.

SPECIAL CARS.

SPECIAL CARS.

SPECIAL CARS.

SPECIAL CARS.

SPECIAL CARS.

SPECIAL CARS.

ENTERTAINMENT.



WO — — At 2.30, 5.15 & 7.15
PING — — "THE SON OF TARZAN"
Episode 6
THEATRE "DAREDEVIL JACK"
Episodes 5 & 6
— AT —
— 9.15 —
— P.M. —
CHEFALO

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15
CHARLES RAY
— in —
"PEACEFUL VALLEY"
A FIRST NATIONAL
ATTRACTION.
At 9.15 p.m.
JAMES OLIVER
CURWOOD'S
"ISOBEL"



HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

UNIVERSAL presents

Elmo Lincoln

"UNDER CRIMSON SKIES"
IN 6 PARTS

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

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H.K. & S. Bank s. 715 ex. ris.
£35 paid n. 410
Bk. of E. Asia b. 152

Marine Insurance.

Cantons n. 405
North China n. 144
Yankees s. 240
Far Easterns b. 22

Fire Insurance.

China Fires b. 120
H. K. Fires b. 320

Shipping.

Donglases n. 60 1/2
H.K. Steamboats b. 26 1/2
Indos (Pref.) b. 33
Indo Def. Lon/Reg. n. 275
Indo Def. H.K. Reg. n. 270
Shells b. 110
Ferries n. 31

Refineries.

Sugars s. 192
Walabons n. 35

Mining.

Kailans b. 80
Langkai b. 11
Shanghai Loan n. 1
Shai Explorations b. \$1
Raubs b. 24
Trochols b. 19 1/2
Ural Caspians b. 19

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves n. 96 1/2
K. Docks n. 204
Shai Docks b. 137
N. Engineerings b. 12 1/2

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. 143
H.K. Hotels b. 210
H.K. Lands b. 197 1/2
Hphreys Est. sa. 10 1/2
K'loon Lands b. 36 1/2
K. Reclamations b. 122
West Points b. 62 1/2

Cotton Mills.

Fwoe b. 23 1/2 sa. 23 1/2

Kung Yik n. —

Lau Kung Mow n. —

Orientalis b. 17 1/2

Shai Cottons b. 152

Yangtzeopos n. —

Miscellaneous.

Cements sa. 17

China Light old n. 10.90

Do. Light new n. 10.80

China Providents n. 12.10

Dairy Farms b. 25 1/2

Electric H.K. n. 23 1/2

Electric Macao n. 30

Hongkong Ropes n. 25

H.K. Tramways b. 12 1/2

Peak Trams, old n. 9

Do. new n. 1

Steam Laundries b. 8 1/2

Steel Foundries b. 10 1/2

Water-boat n. 16